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PART I

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Vol. 55 JANUARY 1, 1930 No. 1

Book Buying Number

BUYING PROBLEMS OF THE BOOKSHOP AND THE LIBRARY
EMMA V. BALDWIN

BOOK BUYING FOR BRANCH LIBRARIES
ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK

SOME PROBLEMS OF THE MID-WEST LIBRARY BOOKBUYER
FORREST SPAULDING

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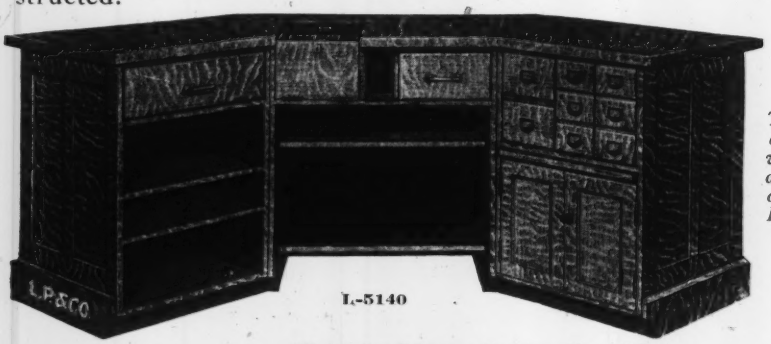

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Forthcoming Issues of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

We regret that the promised article on Branch Book Buying by Bessie Sargeant Smith of Cleveland did not materialize for this number. We hope the differences between the systems used in St. Louis and Cleveland will be taken up in a later issue.

January fifteenth promises to be a building issue. The leading article in this issue will be on the new University of North Carolina library building.

February first will cover book wagons with articles from Dayton, Ohio, where the book wagon is used within the City; Cincinnati, Ohio, where the book wagon serves the County; Tompkins County, New York; Haverhill, Massachusetts, and a general article entitled, "The cost of book-truck service—is it worth while?" by Edna Holden of Logansport, Indiana.

An additional feature starting January fifteenth, and continuing in each fifteenth of the month issues following, will be a Department indexing library literature. Brief notes will be given about the most worthy books and articles and an attempt will be made to make this monthly index as complete as possible.

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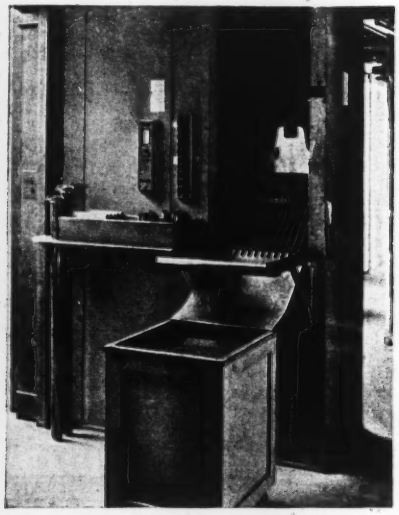

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

JANUARY 1, 1930

Buying Problems of the Bookshop and the Library

A Comparison of the Problems Faced by the Librarian and the Book Seller Made by One Widely Experienced in Both Fields

By Emma V. Baldwin

The Baker and Taylor Co., New York City

I HAVE been asked to discuss the problems which a bookstore faces in book buying, and, since this will be read principally by librarians, perhaps whatever may be peculiar in the bookseller's problem of buying can best be illustrated by a comparison of his situation with that with which the librarian has to deal. There is no essential difference in the psychological approach of the librarian to the reader whose need he wishes to meet, and that of the bookseller to the customer to whom he hopes to make a sale. Both are, in a sense, retail distributors. In other words, both are engaged in "selling" an individual person either an intangible *idea,* i. e., creating a desire for something which he did not know he wanted, or in meeting his known wants by supplying the thing he desires. Their point of departure lies in the fundamental purpose for which the two institutions are organized. The proprietor of the bookshop must bear in mind, always, that his bookshop can be successful only provided the returns from the books he sells exceed the cost of the books he buys by a fair margin. The librarian works for more intangible results and aims to render a service to the community without thought of pecuniary reward. Wise buying, for the bookseller as well as the librarian, is principally one of careful selection, of determining *what* to buy. This matter of selection is at least equally as important as that of terms and discount—important as those two factors are to the retail seller—because a stock which will not sell may very quickly offset the saving effected by an extra discount.

Like the librarian, the bookseller buys to meet a demand which he either believes already exists or is confident he can create. In estimating this demand, both are wise if they rely upon carefully ascertained facts, wherever they can be procured, rather than upon vague impressions or optimistic hopes. At the outset, the funds of both will be limited and both must carefully budget their resources to insure the best possible distribution. Most libraries recognize the necessity of a carefully prepared budget, but the attitude of the bookseller in the preparation of his budget is somewhat different from that of the librarian. Libraries supported by taxation usually receive a definite amount for the expenses of operation for a definite period. The expenditure of this sum is a matter of cutting one's garment according to the cloth, making sure that the cutting is done to the best possible advantage. The bookseller can only *estimate* the amount of money he will have for the conduct of his business. Besides the capital he has for his original investment, the only items he will know definitely are the total of his chief overhead expenses (such as rent, wages, etc.) and his average gross profit. On the basis of these he must figure that merely to pay expenses, his gross sales must be three or four times his overhead

expenses. This estimate of the minimum which must be realized from sales if the business is to be on a sound basis, will also enable him to determine how much he may wisely spend for the purchase of his original stock. All of his available capital cannot be put in stock. A margin must be reserved to carry the charge accounts of customers, payment of which may be deferred from thirty to sixty days, and to enable him to increase his stock from month to month to meet current demands, and to keep the stock on hand at a proper level. These are contingencies which the enthusiastic neophyte often overlooks, but which must be taken into account in the making up of a budget. A conservative dealer will not invest more than one-quarter of his estimated gross sales in his original stock, and will count on having that stock "turn over" at least four times during the year.

Having made his estimates carefully, the bookseller must watch returns closely to see that both in buying and selling he is keeping close to his estimates. His success will depend very largely upon the wisdom and foresight he displays in the purchase of his original stock and the judgment he exercises in keeping that stock up to date. The librarian, however, may at the outset buy very cautiously, husbanding his resources until actual demands are made upon him. He may buy conservatively only a single copy of a book at a time, waiting to add more copies as they are called for. This the bookseller cannot afford to do. In the first place, his terms of discount depend upon his buying as large a quantity as he can at one time, for his percentage of profit on each sale will be larger if he has ordered a sufficient number of copies to insure a maximum discount. Furthermore, his customers will not be content to wait until he can reorder. They "want what they want when they want it." If he cannot supply the popular book they desire, possibly the bookseller around the corner can, and, in addition to having lost a single sale, the bookseller may lose a regular customer—a far more serious matter.

The active competition which a bookseller must continuously face keeps him alert. This is something of which the librarian is far less conscious, and so he is less directly influenced by the thought of it in shaping his policies, though it is a factor that the librarian must reckon with in these days of book clubs, rental libraries, scores of magazines and the host of other diversions which encroach upon time that, in a less hectic age, might have been devoted to reading. But while the bookseller must buy both to secure the best discount and the largest number of satisfied customers, he cannot afford to over-buy. Each book he purchases ties up just so much of his working capital and takes up just so much of his space for storage and display. Space must be reckoned as part of the overhead cost of doing business, and the bookseller cannot lumber his shelves with books which do not move rapidly. What he aims to secure is a quick turn-over, both of his money and his stock—in other words, a quick sale for everything he purchases. The librarian, on the other hand, is not concerned about either of these two factors in anything like the same degree. In some instances the librarian may deliberately buy books for their permanent value as a contribution to the historical development of a subject, or because they cover a phase not adequately dealt with elsewhere. He may make purchases for which there will be but little demand, because he knows that to the occasional scholar or serious student that particular book will be invaluable. He can afford to tie up his capital and to provide the necessary shelf room because both will be justified when the book is ultimately or occasionally used. The bookseller is less concerned in meeting a prospective and special need of this sort. Such demands can usually be handled by special orders, and the customer's need is seldom so urgent that he cannot wait to have this book specially bought for him.

In the selection of the original stock, the librarian aims to cover as wide a field as possible, and so distributes his original purchases that he may be able to provide something on practically every subject. The bookseller does not aim to secure either completeness or balance in his original purchase. Having studied his community, he builds up his stock to meet the most obvious and urgent of the demands he believes will come from the people he hopes to serve. At the outset he will not venture far beyond these manifest interests. Booksellers are not without standards. They are free to limit their field in any way they may choose, either as to the subjects they will cover or the character of books they will stock. No one questions their right in this particular, nor are they required to justify their decision. Consequently they are saved the annoyance to which librarians are often subjected by those who question their decision either to include or exclude a particular book from their shelves. The bookseller may follow more closely and with less compunction the demands of the book-buying public for what is ephemeral or frankly sensational. The huge sales of material of that sort help him to carry a more diversified stock of better books for customers of a more discriminating taste. Once a book is added to the library's shelves it becomes part of the permanent collection, and it does not greatly disturb the librarian if it remains on the shelves for months unused or goes out of circulation

only a few times. The bookseller, on the other hand, must keep a close supervision of his stock.

In a well-conducted store there is available for quick reference a stock record of every book carried in stock, showing the date purchased, the number ordered, price paid, number in stock on a given date, with similar data for each reorder of that particular title. This record must be frequently consulted. During the height of a book's popularity, the stock must be watched closely, so that it will not be exhausted before the demand for the title falls off. On the other hand, the bookseller must be quick to detect signs of a decline in a book's popularity, so that he will not reorder a quantity just as it is on the point of giving way to the next best seller. This detailed stock record is also invaluable to him in placing his next order for a book by the same author, and will either enable him to place a larger initial order than he did for the last title or indicate that the past performance of the works of that particular author suggests a more conservative plan of procedure. Previous sales experience is the best possible basis for the development of sound judgment in buying, and the most lasting lessons in book buying are probably those learned through unfortunate experiences.

The periodic taking of inventory in a bookshop is a vital necessity because it is the index of the financial condition of a firm and reveals, before they become serious, stock conditions which demand attention. The book that does not sell cannot be allowed to take up shelf-room and must be disposed of—at a sacrifice, if necessary. But, before disposing of it, the wise bookseller will follow the advice which Ruth Brown Park gives in her *Bookshops and How to Run Them*. "Give your wallflower an appraising farewell look. And do this in order that you may analyze just what constituted your mistake in this case. It isn't the fact that you made the mistake. Some buying mistakes are expected of all buyers. It is the fact that you may make them again that counts. So, to avoid this, analyze and ask yourself the following questions about the book: Was the jacket unsalable? Was the author unknown? Was the subject unpopular? Was the story unpleasant? Was the salesman overpersuasive? Did you have your clerks read it and try to push it? Did you read it yourself? Was it reviewed properly? Did you display it properly? Had it run serially? Was it the wrong type for your neighborhood? Was the author exploited without any real merit? Did you overbuy on the book—or did you reorder too many?" A careful consideration of such questions as these go a long way toward eliminating the possibility of making the same mistake again. Public taste is as uncertain and changeable as the weather. So the good book buyer, like the good sailor, must be prepared on short notice to trim his sails to catch the shifting breeze, or to change his course completely on occasion. This element of uncertainty is what adds zest to the bookselling business and makes of it the attractive venture so many have found it.

Book Buying for Branch Libraries

Branch Librarians in St. Louis Enjoy a Larger Degree of Independence in Book Selection Than in Most Public Libraries

By Arthur E. Bostwick

Librarian, St. Louis Public Library, Mo.

BOOK BUYING for branch libraries is simply one phase of the general problem of branch coordination, which seems to be perennial. Over thirty years ago I wrote for THE LIBRARY JOURNAL what I believe to have been the first article on this subject of coordination, and the conclusions then expressed I believe to be still true, namely, that systems of branch libraries might be arranged in order according to the degree of independence that is given to those in charge. At one end would be the system where an assistant, who is there simply to carry out the orders of the chief librarian, is the head of a branch library; at the other end is the one where there is the very largest degree of independence. Of course, there are some things that must necessarily be done in the same way at all branch libraries, but experience has brought me to the conclusion that these are very few indeed and are largely matters of routine. Accordingly, my own library would be at the end of the scale where a large degree of independence is the rule; in fact, I do not at present recall any library in the United States where such independence is enjoyed by branch libraries to a larger degree.

In the selection and purchase of books, the latter, of course, must be done from a central

point. It would be difficult, and I think useless, for every branch library to order and receive books like a separate institution. The selection of books, however, is a different thing. Here we may discriminate between the original selection of a book stock for a new library and the current selection of books from that time onward.

We need very much a suggested list of books for the original stock of a branch library. Lists like the A. L. A. Catalog cannot be used for this purpose since they are intended for a main library, although that main library may be the only one in a town. It is often absolutely necessary that there should be one copy of a certain book in a town, although it may not be consulted more than once a year; but to purchase a separate copy of that book for each of ten branch libraries would be simply a waste of money. This is not an imaginary instance. It has occurred more than once. There are certain books that must be bought for the original stock of a branch. In the absence of any good list, most libraries with branch systems have compiled lists of their own. We have such a list in St. Louis, which includes about 2000 titles. The remainder of a stock of, say, 10,000 volumes would be selected with greater reference to the character of the community around the branch. Selections for current purchase must also be made with the same thing in view, and it is for this reason that the branch librarian should be given large independence in selection. If she is the proper person for her job, she knows a great deal better than anyone else exactly what ought to be bought for her particular locality. If she has not this competence, she ought to be displaced by some one who has. I do not see how any chief librarian could possibly have it for all localities in his jurisdiction. The only check that can properly be applied to the branch librarian is that of purchasing ability, presuming that the library is operated on the budget system, or what amounts to the same thing. The first thing that the librarian should do when he knows the size of his budget item for books is to make a subordinate budget of his own, expressing his intentions regarding the way in which this sum will be spent. This will be divided both topographically and to some extent by subject. In other words, each branch library will be allotted a certain share, and this will be divided at least into adult and juvenile sections—possibly even more in detail if the librarian wishes. The branch librarian will be informed and cautioned to keep within a weekly or at least quarterly proportion of her allowance. She should then be given a free rein.

To give her this independence means that she should have free access to the necessary lists, at least *The Publishers' Weekly* and the best of the newspaper literary supplements. At the central library there will be dozens more which she may wish to look at occasionally, but we find here that the selections for the central library, which are made after scanning a large number of general and technical current lists, will generally give her all the information that she wants. In addition, a truckload of the books of the week is displayed at our weekly meetings of heads of departments and branch librarians. Occasionally it is found desirable to discuss some book or books at this meeting, but that is not on the regular agenda list for the meeting. Experience has led me to the conclusion that the formal review of books in a large meeting is waste of time. Reviews are prepared in advance, and, on the whole, are not as valuable as those already to be found in print. Another purpose of these meetings, as sometimes carried out, is to decide at once on the total number of copies of a popular book to be purchased for the whole branch system. This, of course, greatly simplifies the work of ordering, but I do not believe that it is a good plan. If a branch librarian is doubtful whether she wants two or four copies of a book, and knows that she is having her last chance, she will order four, of course, which may be twice as many as she needs.

All requests, of course, go from the branch librarian to the librarian before reaching the Order Department, and receive his approval. Branch librarians, and department heads also, are encouraged always to send in a much larger number of titles than can be purchased. The ones that cannot be bought form a waiting list, and this is arranged in the order of desirability, being revised at least once a week. It is very rare for the librarian to make any change in the recommendations of the heads of his branches. At present, the two cases where this occurs most often are school and college textbooks and books in foreign languages. Our policy at present is to purchase textbooks very sparingly, and chiefly in cases where they may be used for independent reading or study. With regard to our foreign collections, some of which are located exclusively at branches that are near the corresponding foreign colony, our policy is to make these representative of the literature of the language in question, and the librarian, therefore, does not approve requests for translations from other languages. For instance, we want our Lithuanian collection to be one of Lithuanian literature and not of French, German, Italian, and English novels translated into Lithuanian. Exception is made, of course, in favor of the great world authors—Shakespeare, Goethe, Dante, etc.

Duplicates with us are purchased with refer-

ence to the number of names on the waiting list, the intention being that there shall be no more than five persons for each title in non-fiction and no more than ten in fiction. The number of duplicates that is bought is, therefore, automatically fixed, although it may be departed from in one direction or the other if there is good reason for so doing.

Finally, the ultimate authority, here as elsewhere, in book selection is a committee of the board. We find, however, that it is sufficient to report to this committee at its monthly meetings lists of orders that have already been placed, so that there is no delay. If the committee should disapprove any title, it is perfectly easy to arrange for its return, but in many years of experience here I have not known this to occur.

Some Problems of the Mid-West Library Bookbuyer

How Can a Library, Far Removed from Eastern Publishing Centers, Have the Most Popular of the New Books on its Shelves on the Date of Publication? This Article Discusses Such Problems.

By Forrest Spaulding

Librarian, Des Moines Public Library

AS THE LIBRARIAN of a not unimportant city in the heart of the Middle Western corn belt, I have almost come to the conclusion that the views of Senator Grundy on the relative importance of the East and the Middle West are shared by the majority of publishers. Certain it is that the problems confronting the librarian far removed from eastern publishing centers in the selection and acquisition of new books are many and perhaps not entirely appreciated by their eastern colleagues.

In common with a few but not all of the public libraries in this section, the Des Moines Public Library has for some years past made every effort to have the more popular of the new books on its shelves on the date of publication or within two or three days thereafter. No policy that the library has adopted has resulted in so many favorable comments from its patrons and in the opinion of the library staff nothing has helped as much in their relations with the public. The reasons why the discriminating patrons of the library appreciate being able to get new books while they are still new are obvious. The advantages to the library, are three-fold:

1. Reserves on a popular book are spread over a longer period.
2. Inquiries about new books from those who follow the book-reviewing newspapers or magazines can be answered in much less time and with much less searching through records if the book is in the library and listed in the library's catalog.
3. The critical attitude toward the public library of those who used to obtain the newer books from the circulating libraries is no longer found.

To these three advantages might well be added a fourth; that of simplifying the process of book selection. Those charged with book selection in the Des Moines Public Library have divided the process into two parts, each part representing an entirely different group of books and each part handled in an entirely different manner. The careful selection of books, the weighing of one title against another to determine the relative value of each as a permanent part of the library's collection is still pursued, but in this type of book selection time is not the most important factor. Books in this group are mainly those selected for their permanent worth several weeks after publication and sometimes after they have been in circulation since their first acquisition by the other process of selecting current popular stock.

The other side of book selection, which is really not book selection at all, but the choosing and buying of stock to keep up with current demand, takes care of the ordering, generally several weeks or even months before publication, of books, the popularity of which is practically certain. It is more like the buying of books by the bookseller than any other library process. Done when only incomplete information about the book is available, mistakes are necessarily made but these are outweighed by the advantages of having books on the library's shelves while new. In buying a single copy of a novel by an unknown author the risk of only two dollars is involved. On the other hand an advance order for twenty-five copies of *Dodsworth* or a new novel by Temple Bailey or Zane Grey is hardly on a par with gambling on the stock market.

The travelers, representing about forty of the leading publishers, stop in Des Moines from two to six times yearly and with few exceptions make it a point to call upon the library as the largest book buyer in the city. The few exceptions are due, as nearly as can be ascertained, to instructions which the traveler receives from the sales manager. These are sometimes laughable. One traveler stayed away from us for years because his firm had been told by some one librarian that public libraries were not interested in their particular line. Another called up over the telephone to say that he was in town but could not call because library business was going to be handled by a different method through a separate department. In the latter instance, we have waited over two years for a call from the special library representative.

The travelers who call at the library are assured of a warm and enthusiastic welcome. Seldom is anything else so important that it interferes with granting an almost immediate audience to the man with books to sell. The assistant librarian, and several of the department heads as well as one of the desk assistants are called in and the fun of going over the advance line of dummies, proofs, jackets and what not begins. It is quite a long, drawn-out affair punctuated by much gossip about books and their authors, all of which is passed on to the members of the staff who deal with the public. We soon get to know the individual travelers and to rely on the judgment of most of them who have learned about our problems and advise us accordingly. If there were fewer changes in the personnel of the travelers, I believe that larger book orders would result.

Due to local conditions orders for new books chosen are placed through local book stores which offer the same discounts as publishers or jobbers with the added advantage that the books are delivered to the library without extra transportation charges. The book stores appreciate this business as it adds to their volume of sales and many times enables them to secure better discounts from the publishers than would be obtainable for their regular orders.

The first difficulty encountered in following this system is in keeping track of publication dates. Many publishers announce in advance only the approximate month of publication, others announce the exact date but frequently change it. A calendar of publication dates is kept in the Order Department and the Catalog Department, dates being taken not only from publishers' catalogs and announcements but from the advertisements in the *Publishers' Weekly*, the calendar in the *Retail Bookseller* and other sources. If we are so fortunate as to secure our copies of a much advertised book a week or two before its scheduled date of publication, it is made ready for circulation and held for release on the exact date. Book stores, however, sometimes with intent and sometimes because they lack the exact information, often have the books on their counters in advance of publication and it is difficult for the library assistant to explain to a patron that a book he has seen on the counter of So and So's Department Store is not yet published. Then, too, some of the book review journals, particularly the *New York Times Book Review*, frequently print extended reviews of books some time in advance of publication with no mention of publication dates. The day after such a review appears, we are almost certain to have calls for the book.

More and more the publication of a book is being considered as interesting and important news. No doubt the advertising manager of a New York publishing house is much pleased when one of the New York papers carries a front-page story about a book his firm is publishing on that day. The book stores in the eastern centers of population have the stocks all ready and immediate sales result, but in these days news travels fast and the same story, via Associated Press wires, is published simultaneously in Des Moines. I have known instances where copies of an important book thus heralded by the newspaper have not been available either in the book stores or the library for a period of two or three weeks after the news story was carried in local papers.

Whenever I have talked to publishers or their representatives about these difficulties encountered in book buying in the Middle West they have cheerfully pleaded guilty but have passed the blame on to the author, the manufacturer or someone not then available to answer the complaint. And yet some publishing houses, notably some of the younger ones, unknown ten years ago, do manage to adhere to announced publication dates, with rare exceptions, and also manage to have the stocks distributed so that the book is on sale simultaneously in all parts of the country. Recognizing that there must necessarily be some exceptions when the publication of books is rushed to meet an unforeseen demand, it still seems to me that a little more careful planning might make it possible in many more instances to effect the nation-wide distribution of books previous to the announced dates. For years the *Saturday Evening Post* has been on sale each Thursday morning in the smallest towns as well as in the largest cities. Why cannot the same thing be done with most books?

If every publisher would revise his mailing list and maintain a separate list of libraries which make a point of getting books to their readers on time, I am confident that a sufficient sum could be saved by cutting out the many and duplicate announcements which do not interest librarians at all, except for the revenue derived from the sale of waste paper after the waste baskets are emptied, to publish special library bulletins at regular intervals. Such a bulletin should contain:

1. Announcements of new books forthcoming, with trade information as complete as possible in advance of publication and perhaps a brief note as to the contents.
2. A calendar arranged by date listing all books to be published up to the date of the next bulletin to be issued. This should include any known change in publication dates to enable the librarian to correct records previously made.
3. General news about books previously announced, such as changed titles, deferred publication because of book club selection or for other reasons, and news about the activities of the house, changes in the personnel of the travelers, etc., in which library buyers might be interested.

Some publishers may reply that they already issue such a bulletin. The Macmillan Company, for instance, has for years published a weekly list such as is described in paragraph one. This would be far more valuable, if it were received before instead of after the books were published. Other publishers have lately been sending calendars of their forthcoming publications and these have been most useful. If the publisher who believes that sales to libraries are worth while could see the amount of circulars and other second-class mail which comes to the library on every business day and check the number of duplicate catalogs and announcements from his own house which take time in sorting even though they go directly to the waste basket, I believe he would be convinced that it would be good business to make some special provision to give the library buyer the sort of news and information he likes. To the publisher who claims that the presence of a book in the library hinders sales, I can only recommend a personal investigation of the sales of some titles that the library is actively pushing through its bulletins and publicity. Book-buyers in Des Moines use library announcements as a guide to buying. Every new book added to the library is announced in a news story printed twice each week in an evening paper. A particular book of wide general interest or an unusual book treating of a special subject is chosen for the "lead" in these stories and more frequently than not, the story carries an eight-column headline. Every week at a stated time new books are reviewed over the radio and every month the library's own publication, "Book Marks," carries a selected list of the new books of greatest importance. The newspaper referred to has a large circulation throughout the State as well as in the city. The radio reviews reach an audience as yet uncounted, though we have letters to prove that they are followed by interested listeners in towns as far away as South Texas.

Following the meeting of the Lending Section of the American Library Association at Washington last June, Mr. Whitney Darrow of Charles Scribner's Sons, speaking to the librarians assembled, announced that he would call a conference of representatives of some of the larger libraries and publishers to discuss these problems of library book-buying. Thus far I have heard of no such conference, but if one is held I make a plea for some consideration of the problems of the Middle West library buyers which may not be recognized by the librarians in and near the eastern publishing centers.

A New Intermediate Department

By Clara Whitehill Hunt

Superintendent of the Children's Department, Brooklyn Public Library, N. Y.

A corner of the Intermediate Department of the Brownsville Children's Branch, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FIFTEEN years ago last September the Brownsville Children's Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library opened its doors to the children who had been patiently standing for hours on a line extending the length of the block. The library authorities, in opening this branch, were not inaugurating a policy, for Brooklyn, of making a wide separation of adults and children. They were merely bowing to the necessity of dividing the crowds that were bound to swarm into *any* library building in Brownsville, a district almost entirely Jewish. The first Brownsville Branch had been overcrowded from the day it was opened. When a second building was contemplated the only method of relieving congestion which seemed free from serious complications was that of sending the children under high school age to one, and everyone above the grammar grades to the other library.

A volume might be written about the rich experiences of the fifteen years in the Children's Branch, but the occasion for the present news item is the beginning of new experiences under the same roof, due to the opening of the long-wished-for Intermediate Department.

On the third floor of the Children's Branch were four club or story hour rooms. Two of the largest of these could be made into one by opening the sliding doors between them. These two rooms, by careful planning, have been converted into a department for high school pupils, and the results have surprised us all. The rooms, far from seeming a makeshift, are so convenient and so pretty that one would suppose they had been intended for an Intermediate Department from the time the floor plans were made. Leaded glass casement windows opening out, framed by waving ivy and lit up by orange-colored side curtains, give a sunny and homelike effect. The city fathers granted

an appropriation covering the alterations and furniture and making possible a staff of trained children's librarians almost adequate to our expected demand.

There are nearly 15,000 pupils in the junior and senior high schools of the district. Of course, we have not books enough for all these children, but we have made a beginning. Selecting the books for the shelves offered, and will continue to offer, an interesting problem. One of the things we found on consulting all the high school and "teens" lists we could lay hands upon was that the range of different titles recommended in these many lists was altogther too narrow for a library which had no large "adult department" to draw upon. It will be an interesting task for the staff to work upon the making of a long "approved list" for "teens" which the young people will really use and like.

Showing the two rooms converted into the Intermediate Department

The new department was opened without any ceremony in August.

The average home circulation per month for the first three months has been over 7400. The reference room has kept two assistants busy much of the time. The members of the staff are enthusiastic in their tribute to the work of the high school teachers of the district. There has been no discipline problem. (Perhaps I'd better knock on wood!) The boys and girls are courteous, serious, businesslike, apparently quite above the childishness of attempting to play in a library.

On November seven the staff took occasion to express their appreciation of the teachers' influence by inviting the principals and department heads of the neighboring high schools to inspect the new department and drink afternoon tea with them in the pretty staff room. A delightful group of teachers responded, and the enthusiasm they expressed for the new department was inspiring to the librarians who are working with the young people of the district.

A South African Library Opportunity

By Milton J. Ferguson
Librarian, California State Library

THIS CALL is not directed to those venturesome young librarians—all girls—who have asked me for a map of South Africa, and a key to a library position therein. Unfortunately for the realization of their ambitions to travel in far countries, library development south of the equator seems to be making slow progress. There is, however, little question that South Africa is alive to the needs of a modern system of book distribution, and will keep pressing the matter with reasonable insistence. No, this note is about a job which can be done from our own fireside.

Probably the most urgent demand for books in South Africa comes from the colleges. And among the schools of higher grades the most desperately book poor of them all was the University of the Witwatersrand, at Johannesburg. It is a state institution, occupies a commanding position overlooking the "city of gold," and has some splendid buildings well equipped; but it has no library—not even a library building—and, until Nov. 1, 1929, no librarian. Now the university has a librarian in the person of Mr. Percy Freer, who has just resigned his post as assistant librarian of the South African Public Library at Cape Town and has taken up his new duties. It still lacks a library.

One of the schools at Witwatersrand which was unbelievably handicapped through lack of books was that of medicine. Here was a faculty laboring to prepare doctors to take care of the health of the people, men and women who would be charged with a high public responsibility, and yet these students were cut off in large part from the records of the experi-

ments and discoveries of the physicians of the world. The need was so urgent that a recommendation was immediately made to the Carnegie Corporation of New York for a grant to the Witwatersrand University of $25,000 to be spent in building up a medical library. Only one condition was attached thereto, namely, that a trained librarian be appointed, not merely to be in charge of the medical collection, but to be university librarian.

Mr. Freer is hard at work. He has some money to spend for medical books, but not enough to permit him to be the least bit reckless. In America I am of the opinion there is much material which is not working but which if transplanted to Johannesburg would begin a new life of usefulness. For example, somewhere there may be a set of the *U. S. Surgeon-General's Catalogue*, which Mr. Freer would find invaluable. Possibly there are files of American medical journals cluttering up the basement of our libraries; if they could be given to Mr. Freer he would put them to work.

My earnest request, therefore, is that in a spirit of professional helpfulness we American librarians extend hands across the sea. If any reader of this appeal can help, he is requested to send a memorandum of his offerings to Percy Freer, Librarian, Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg, South Africa. It would be inadvisable to ship anything without finding out whether it is desired.

An International Library

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS Library in Geneva represents one of the most interesting and unusual international collections of books in the world. This library contains approximately 95,000 volumes. These divide up into three classes of material: (1) Books and pamphlets; (2) official government documents including all published statistics and official journals; (3) periodicals and daily papers (a complete collection of the outstanding judicial, economic, financial, political and social publications). Besides these, there is also a collection of reference books—encyclopedias, dictionaries, year books and special informatory handbooks in every language. The archives which contain all documents published by the League Secretariat and the International Labor Office are open to the general public.

The Library in the Secretariat of the League of Nations at Geneva

The main object of the library is to serve the Secretariat and the Committees of the League of Nations. But the library is also at the disposal of outside readers who intend serious research.

The Brussels classifying system (known as the *Bibliographie de Bruxelles*) is used in the arrangement of the volumes on the shelves. An alphabetical catalog classifies (1) authors, (2) subjects, (3) titles. There is also a catalog which reproduces the arrangement of the books on the shelves.

To Miss Florence Wilson, an American woman, goes much of the credit for the assembling and arrangement of this excellent library. She was the Chief Librarian for the first seven years of the League of Nations from 1920 to 1927. Since that date Dr. T. P. Sevensma of Holland has been the Chief Librarian. Doctor Sevensma is known for having built up and reorganized the public library of Amsterdam, and later was director of the University Library in that city. He visited the United States in April, 1928, making an inspection of our libraries.

At present the library is housed in the Palais des Nations, the office of the Secretariat, in Geneva. The new library building, which will be included in the group of League buildings now under construction, has been given by Mr. Rockefeller and will be known as the Rockefeller Library. This new building will probably be ready for use in five or six years, with a capacity for a million volumes.

The Library Situation in British Columbia

By Norman Fergus Black

Chairman, British Columbia Library Commission

FROM MANY PARTS of Canada and the United States, and indeed from still further afield, I am continually in receipt of inquiries regarding the Library Survey launched by British Columbia Public Library Commission early in 1927, and I am, therefore, glad to accept the invitation of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL to sketch the library situation, at present existing in British Columbia, and some of our hopes and plans for the improvement of library service. It will be unnecessary to go into great detail as at long last the report of the Survey is just off the press, and copies of that document, so long as the limited supply holds out, will be freely available to all who make application for them.

To understand the library problems of British Columbia, it is necessary to bear in mind certain geographical facts. For example, British Columbia exceeds by more than the area of the Kingdom of Holland the combined areas of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and North Carolina. From the libraries operated in the northwestern corner of British Columbia to those in its southeastern regions is a distance greater, as the crow flies, than from Chicago to Houston, Texas.

In this stupendous area there is a population of slightly less than 600,000 people. The majority are resident in the southern fringe of the Province and notably in the southwestern corner, where are situated our only two considerable cities—Vancouver, the commercial metropolis of Western Canada, and Victoria, the provincial capital, the latter being on Vancouver Island. But while so large a proportion of the people of British Columbia live within or adjacent to these metropolitan areas, the existence of approximately 800 postoffices in the Province shows that the people to be reached by any adequate provincial system of library service are scattered over almost every section of our enormous domain.

One hundred and twenty of these postoffices can be reached only by water. Our coastline is bewilderingly irregular, fringed with archipelagos and pierced by many fjords similar to but more extensive than those of Norway. Ignoring smaller islands and bays, which would double the figures, we have a coastline of some 7000 miles. Along it there were last year in operation 1126 tidewater lumber camps, besides very numerous fishing stations, cannery depots, lighthouses and other tiny frontier settlements, all deeply in need of library service. Together with all these one must bear in mind a great number of mining, lumbering, agricultural, fruit-growing and distributing centers scattered through the interior.

We have no counties in British Columbia. Apart from urban municipalities there are a number of rural municipal districts strikingly various in extent and population, but less than one per cent of the area of British Columbia is administered under local municipal institutions. To meet such conditions, provision must be made for locally controlled and supported library service in the more populous areas and for a very high degree of centralization in the maintenance of library facilities in the other parts of the Province.

An overwhelming majority of the people of British Columbia are native-born Canadians or hail from the British Isles. The school system of the Province is probably among the most efficient in America. Illiteracy is remarkably rare. The demand for books is consequently universal.

There are municipal public libraries in a handful of our larger cities, and scattered over the Province there are public library associations, incorporated and operating under the terms of the Public Libraries Act, for the provision of library facilities in communities not yet ready to maintain such service by public taxation. When the present Libraries Act was passed a decade ago, it was hoped that library associations would soon pave the way for real municipal libraries, but experience has not vindicated these hopes. It is the melancholy fact that, upon the whole, the older public library associations are the weaker. The local book collections are, in most cases, necessarily small; needed supervision by expert librarians is generally lacking; the maintenance of a steady supply of new books is practically impossible; too great a burden is placed on local leadership and initiative; there is no adequate provision for convenient and systematic inter-library exchange; and the financial basis is inadequate and precarious.

In our efforts to remedy this situation we are seeking legislation that will make possible the creation of large area union library districts within which there will be a locally maintained service conducted along county library lines. The Commission will probably be empowered to define provisional union library districts con-

sisting of a considerable number of rural municipal districts and other municipalities and of the municipally unorganized territory adjacent. The aim will be thus to secure a natural unit conveniently adapted to library administration. A Provincial Director of Libraries will conduct field work in these provisional union library districts, explaining possible methods of cooperation for the securing of book service comparable in efficiency to that enjoyed where good county library systems are in operation. He will act as a liaison officer, facilitating negotiations among the local taxing bodies included within the provisional union library district, and when an agreement has been reached as to plans for cooperative support and management, it is expected that under authority of a provincial order-in-council, setting forth the plans already tentatively agreed upon, a referendum will be held throughout the provisional union library district. If a majority of the votes cast in each local taxing unit within the provisional union library district indorses the project, or if it be indorsed by three-fifths of the total number of electors voting in the provisional union library district as a whole, it will become an actual union library district—for library purposes a county. This is the most novel feature of the new library system that we are looking for as fruit of the recent survey.

The Public Library Commission will continue to operate as at present, but, we hope, with increasing efficiency, a kind of mail order reference library service, available in all parts of British Columbia, to readers who are willing to pay return postage on the books loaned. The "Open Shelf," as our reference library is called, now consists of something more than 10,000 very carefully selected volumes, and is supplemented at need from the shelves of the Legislative Library with its 135,000 volumes. The popularity of the "Open Shelf" is growing month by month. However, the publicity methods that have been followed to date are obviously quite inadequate, and relatively few people know of the library privileges already available to them.

A large number of more general readers are served through traveling libraries, which are also administered by the Public Library Commission. In September, 1929, for example, we sent out 106 cases of books averaging about 75 volumes each. Fifty of these traveling libraries went to rural schools. The book stock of our traveling libraries last year was 37,600, and 365 libraries were lent to 263 different communities.

We hope that the time is not too far distant when it will be possible to establish distributing depots in the less populous areas of the northern and eastern sections of British Columbia, so that the traveling library system, upon which there must be general dependence in many places for long years to come, may, to the maximum possible extent, approach in methods and efficiency the ideals rendered familiar by successful county library systems.

It is a matter of very keen regret to the writer that at present the necessary funds are not available to permit the use of a railway car for the special benefit of the numerous railway hamlets back of which lies no settled hinterland. After long negotiations, the writer had the pleasure of inducing the authorities of the Canadian Pacific Railway to offer a car and free transportation, if the Commission would provide books and librarian. It had been hoped that in launching this scheme British Columbia might be assisted by the Carnegie Corporation, but for the present at least developments in that direction are suspended.

In like manner we plan the operation of one or more library boats for the benefit of isolated seacoast communities, but the realization of these dreams is still for the future.

Through the generosity of the Carnegie Corporation we hope, however, to be able to launch early in 1930 a demonstration of the methods and organization suitable for union library districts of the type discussed above. A grant of $100,000 will finance this demonstration for a period of five years and leave a margin for the strengthening of our headquarters staff and equipment.

The Library Survey made it plain to all that the existing school library system needs serious overhauling. It will be the policy of the Commission to link up the school libraries with the general library service of the community. In the self-supporting library districts it is hoped that all schools will become book deposit stations, enjoying frequent and regular exchanges, and in unorganized areas it is intended systematically to develop the present policy of supplying traveling libraries to schools, to supplement the book resources that are the permanent property of the school district.

The scope of British Columbia Library Survey was exceedingly broad. A factual basis for library policies was secured through the labors of a Research Board, consisting of the three members of the Library Commission and seven other persons, six of them being professional librarians in active service in British Columbia. The Research Board served without remuneration, and its reports were published from time to time in a series of bulletins that were broadcast over the Province.

The recommendations of the Survey are, however, not offered in the name of the Re-

search Board, but are the findings of British Columbia Survey Council. This is a large committee of outstanding citizens who have acted as a lay jury for the consideration of facts and proposals brought to their attention and for the framing of provisional library policies suited to the needs and conditions of British Columbia and likely to be supported by public opinion.

Thanks again to the generosity of Carnegie Corporation there was associated with the Research Board and the Survey Council, in the capacity of Survey Expert and confidential adviser, C. B. Lester, Secretary of the Free Libraries Commission, Madison, Wis. It goes without saying that the findings of the Survey Council reflect the mature opinions of this distinguished authority, who inspired confidence and made friends wherever he went in British Columbia. The rest of the acts of the champions of library extension in British Columbia and the reports of the facts which they discovered and of the proposals offered for the guidance of the powers that be, are they not written in the book of the *Report of British Columbia Library Survey*, 1927-1928?

A Glimpse Backward

By Myra Poland

Librarian, Osterhout Free Library, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

SOME OF THE CHANGES that sixty-five years have made in libraries are rather interestingly illustrated in a pamphlet recently received at the Osterhout Free Library, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. It is a catalog, printed in 1864, of the Wyoming Athenæum. This was a subscription library started in 1839.

The list of books is interesting for its omissions as well as for the number and character of those included. The classification strikes us as unusual, at least from a modern point of view. One wonders a little at seeing the *Autocrat of the Breakfast Table* put under moral philosophy along with Dick's *Christian Philosophy* in two volumes and Wayland's *Human Responsibility*. The arts and manufactures are in one list, but one wishes that the cataloger had indicated to which of the two *Tactics and Regulations for the Militia* belongs. And then *Necromancers* by Godwin, did he consider it an art or a manufacture? *The Scarlet Letter* seems to have been rather a puzzler, because we find it with the letters and correspondence and also in miscellaneous, but not among the novels, and nowhere is the author's name given. Whether this was because it was not known or because it was not considered important enough is doubtful. Perhaps the latter as *The House of the Seven Gables, Snow Image* and *Twice Told Tales* are all with the novels, but Hawthorne's name does not appear.

The miscellaneous list seems to have been where the cataloger really enjoyed himself and polished off his work in short order. How delightful to throw *Ireland Vindicated, Characteristics of Women,* Abercrombie on *Moral Feeling, Home Life in Germany* with the *Writings of George Washington* and call them miscellany. Why do we worry over decimal points?

The arrangement of the books on the shelves is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, but why a book is put on A, L or X shelf is equally puzzling. The letter A, for instance, includes twenty novels, *The Dictionary of Congressmen, Doctor Franklin's Works,* Howitt's *Visits to Remarkable Places,* Locke's *Essay on Human Understanding* and a number of others —so it was not contents.

According to the printed rules the librarian's duties were not arduous. He was to "attend at the Library (by himself or someone for whose conduct he shall be responsible) every Saturday afternoon between the hours of two and six o'clock, for the purpose of delivering and receiving books." One can only hope he was not paid by the hour, or if he was that he did not have to live on his salary.

And he probably had his own troubles in connection with the levying of fines and forfeitures. For each week, or portion of a week, the penalty was "of a folio 18¢., of a quarto 12¢., of an octavo or less size 6¢." There is much chance here for argument as to which class a certain volume belongs. Only a decisive voice or the tape measure would decide it.

It would be interesting to know the circulation, but no report has been found and it is doubtful if the figures were kept.

Wilkes-Barre in 1864 had a population of about 4600. Dollars were not very plentiful at the close of the Civil War, and a library of five hundred books open four hours a week indicated a real desire for reading. It was because this desire was so clearly shown that Mr. Isaac S. Osterhout left the greater part of his property as an endowment for a free library to the people of Wilkes-Barre. Today the library has a collection of 75,422 volumes, and is open sixty-six hours a week.

THE
LIBRARY JOURNAL

January 1, 1930

Editorial Forum

THE new year 1930, quickened into renewal of prosperity by the wise action of President Hoover in obtaining nation-wide cooperation without recourse to socialism, promises to be especially interesting in library building. The Board of Estimate of the City of New York has appropriated a million dollars toward the central building of the Brooklyn Public Library system, though unfortunately not for the completion of the west wing, so nearly ready for occupancy, but to prepare the general foundation, and the building program of the city should include a substantial sum for library branches in the several boroughs where most needed. The greatest need is doubtless in the Borough of Brooklyn, which has been growing apace in recent years, and where eleven new branches, in addition to its existing thirty-one, have been carefully planned within reasonable distance of each other to accommodate sections where a circulation of 200,000 each is probable. Queens Borough, which opened its new central library building last year, regrettably omitted from the roster of library buildings in our last issue of the old year, is also extending rapidly in library demands, and will ask for six new branches in addition to the eighteen existing. This is also true of Bronx Borough, served by the New York Public Library, though the "tight little island," now Manhattan Borough, is pretty well supplied with branches, the New York Public Library having now forty-five branches in the three boroughs which it covers, Richmond (Staten Island) being the third. Rochester, N. Y., which is one of the cities of the second rank that has developed a branch system without an adequate central library building, enters a new phase with the probable consolidation of the Reynolds Library with the Public Library system, and it is expected that a central library building worthy of that city will presently be provided for by the city itself adding to the $900,000 already in hand. In a recent estimate of the cultural relations of a city, a leading New England daily pointed out that the library was one of the chief indexes of a city's position in culture, and it has been suggested that Worcester, Mass., needs a new library building to keep up the library's reputation won for it so long ago by Samuel Swett Green, whose memory is still cherished by A. L. A. pioneers. Cincinnati, which was well on the way toward a central library building, has suffered a temporary setback through legal complications, but it is to be hoped that within the year definite prospects for its central library building, replacing the archaic one still in use, will dawn. It is a good time for libraries throughout the country which need new central buildings or additional branches to make their wants felt and impress upon their local communities the opportunity which such buildings afford both to prevent unemployment and to make their cities better places to live in.

* * *

BOOK BUYING for libraries is at once a science and an art, for on the good judgment displayed is based the success of any library. The problems of the library and the bookstore are at once alike and different, as Miss Emma Baldwin points out from her experience in both fields in the paper printed elsewhere. The fact that librarians do not have to stand the commercial test which booksellers must consider is at once a benefit and a danger, and there is an element of trusteeship to be faced in the use of public moneys which makes the librarian's task peculiarly crucial. The librarian, as has been pointed out, must meet two classes of demand, that of the general public who read a book many times and give it circulation that counts and the individual scholar whose need of a book is qualitatively greater though it must rest on the shelves, untouched, for months or years. Aids in book selection are now so many and manifold as to make the librarian's task at once easier and more difficult, but out of the multiplicity of good advice, often confusing, must come the wise choice which makes a library or the careless buying which unmakes it.

* * *

PERHAPS stimulated by the practice in America, where the theory of net prices has not been without exceptions, the English librarians have long pressed for discounts on their book purchases, as against the settled practice of the English book-trade not to make such allowances to libraries. An arrangement has now, however, been made which allows 5 per cent, and in the case of purchases of over £500 per year 10 per cent on list prices for books purchased by libraries, these discounts to be available not in money reduction, but in additional books. The new arrangement as to libraries has assumed definite contractual shape

in an agreement between the publishers', booksellers' and library associations, respectively. Whether this breaking down of the old bulwarks will result in larger discounts and possibly increase all prices to meet them is a matter as to which the future must tell.

* * *

LIBRARIANS complain that obscure publishers and authors are increasingly sending unsolicited books with the request that they be considered for purchase. Occasionally return postage accompanies the package—more often not. In either case, the handling of such material is burdensome, as the books are seldom worth buying. Some libraries use a form to the following effect: "We regret that we do not wish to buy ...., which has been received without our solicitation. The volume will be delivered to an accredited messenger, or it will be returned by express on receipt of 25c. to cover the cost of handling and wrapping. The volume will be disposed of if no reply is received within thirty days." If libraries in general refuse to allow themselves to be imposed on in this matter, they will discourage a growing, though minor, nuisance. H. C. W.

* * *

NOWHERE is the library problem of the future more interesting than in that part of America which forms the western province of our sister nation Canada, with less than a million people scattered through thousands of square miles, in a territory larger than a group of our States and a population localized in two splendid cities but otherwise scattered sparsely through hundreds of small settlements. It is a compliment to our own library system that one of its leading representatives, from the library state of Wisconsin, was selected to make the survey which the chairman of the British Columbia Library Commission is good enough to summarize in this issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, and the Carnegie Corporation is to be heartily thanked by all interested in libraries for making possible this survey as well as that recently reported upon by Librarian Ferguson of California in collaboration with Glasgow's librarian, Mr. Pitt. All this indicates a practical internationalism peculiarly creditable to the library profession and emphasizes the world-wide nature of the field in which our American Library Association has been the advance guard of progress. Librarians on this side of the border may well watch with especial interest the development which British Columbia will make within the next generation.

Library Chat

Contributions Welcome

IT WAS the night of Jan. 14, 1917, and Mr. and Mrs. Lev Davidovich Trotsky, exiles from Tsardom, had crossed on the little Spanish steamer *Montserrat* to live with relatives in The Bronx. To The Bronx their friend Nicolai Ivanovich Bukharin, who had just been expelled from Scandinavia, took them, but although the hour was late and the Trotskys fatigued from the journey, he insisted on taking them to see the New York Public Library. It was his gold mine, the dingy Golconda from which he was digging material for tome after ponderous tome, his monumental works on Capitalism and Communism, *The Economic Theory of the Leisure Class* and *Historical Materialism; a System of Sociology*.

* * *

OUR favorite library story for some time will be the remark of Dr. Andrew Keogh, Yale's librarian, after a series of particularly long conferences on nice architectural decisions: "I have one more suggestion for the building," he said, "that over the main entrance shall be the inscription, 'The Library is On the Inside.'"

* * *

A FEW years ago Christopher Morley attended a meeting of the N. Y. L. A. and was attracted by the fact that the initials of the association—Nyla—might be used as a girl's name. Accordingly, when he produced his drama, "Pleased to Meet You," he christened his heroine Nyla. It so happened that a lady who attended one of the performances was much pleased with the euphonious name of the lovely leading lady. Accordingly, when her own child was born some months afterward, she christened her Nyla Jean, and now the New York Library Association has a living namesake.

* * *

THE FOLLOWING, noted on a Demco letterhead, is a challenge to the up-to-date librarian to advertise her wares. "Isn't it funny? A capable librarian friend of ours rises each morning from an advertised bed, throws back an advertised blanket, uses advertised soap, advertised toothpaste, advertised face cream and powder, dresses in advertised clothing, even to her shoes. She eats advertised food, drinks advertised coffee, puts on an advertised coat and hat and walks to work on her advertised shoes—and yet, due to a thousand and one details, she lets the patrons of her library pass by the most worthwhile books because she forgets to advertise them!"

Librarian Authors

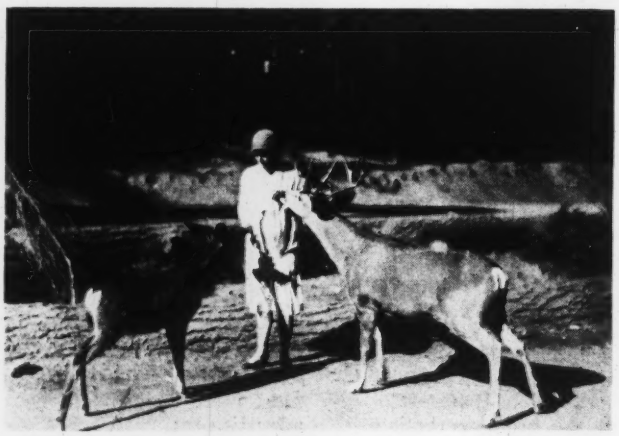
MONICA SHANNON was born in a wooded town on a bay in eastern Canada, and soon after she was two years old her family moved to a ranch, a landloping ranch of twenty-two thousand acres in western Montana, where plains are halted by the Rocky Mountains.

Her father had a rather curious collection of books, and she remembers Gibbon's *Decline and Fall* in dazzling blue and Balzac and Lever in tall, somber volumes. As Miss Shannon and her brothers and sisters never saw the inside of a public library, they read *The Arabian Nights*, Dante's *Inferno* with Doré illustrations, *Taras Bulba*, *Hypatia*, Lord Chesterfield's *Letters to His Son*, and many other things they made no pretense of understanding.

MONICA SHANNON

Not being overly robust, Miss Shannon for some time had a teacher at home. He was an English church clergyman, and finally gave up the notion of teaching her arithmetic and settled down to read history and literature with her. The ranch timekeeper, an Englishman, trained a glossy filly to jump, and taught her to take fences, and when her oldest brother, Justin, was home from school they rode up over wet sledge rocks, their horses stumbling and slipping, to mountain tops.

When Miss Shannon entered the Los Angeles Public Library it seemed a very tight place to her, crowded as it was and crammed with, as she says, "inquisitive people." She found it distressful to be always with people, and to her it seemed the vibrant meaning of the work too often escaped in the stifling smoke of statistics. "But what is smoke among friends?" says Miss Shannon. "And I found there friends as choice as the pomegranates I picked yesterday in my garden. Then, too, I did a good deal of mountain climbing on the side, once carrying a blanket strapped on my back on a fifteen-mile hike, not that the blanket was necessary save as a vagabonding gesture, which afforded me considerable pride."



In 1926 Miss Shannon's first book, *California Fairy Tales*, was published by Doubleday, Doran & Co. Spain and Ireland, America and Fairyland all join to make these fascinating tales. Her second book, *Eyes for the Dark*, was published in 1928 by the same publishers, and these stories grew in the Sierra Nevada Mountains in California. There are all sorts of queer, true things in these stories, the author says. "'Why Witches Wear Red Flannel Petticoats' was written because an old woman here, well, Mrs. Trauger, ran a bear up a tree and tied her red flannel petticoat 'round the trunk, while she went home to get her gun. Any bear would rather die than go by a red flannel petticoat. Yet bears aren't afraid of the dark! . . . It's all true about Indian Bear Doctors, too, just as the stories say. Instead of Medicine Men, our Indians had Bear Doctors who could turn into a bear by swimming the Kaweah River, where it goes around a corner. And the Kaweah River goes around a corner of this ranch and then runs right on through it. . . ."

Miss Shannon now lives on a mountain ranch in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada. She says: "We have nine baby pigs, five young calves, and in my higher moments I often believe we have as many oak trees as the King of England."

The January Forecast

A check list of books of general interest whose publication dates fall during the coming month

(Exact date of issue is given when known.)

Biography

Aldington, Richard. ed. *The Love Letters of Mme. de Lespinasse.* Dial Press. $5.

Baugh, Hansell. ed. *Frances Newman's Letters.* Liveright (6th). $3.

Escholier, Raymond. *Victor Hugo.* Payson & Clarke (11th). $5.

Hosie, Lady. *Portrait of a Chinese Lady.* Morrow (30th). $5.

Stowell, F. M., and Dickinson, G. L. *Goethe and Faust.* Dial Press. $3.50.

Fiction

Anon. *Promise Not to Tell.* Liveright (6th). $2.50.

Burnett, W. R. *Iron Man.* Dial Press (2nd). $2.50.

Carberry, Jacob. *Gems of Love.* Payson & Clarke (18th). $1.50.

Chadwick, W. S. *Giants of the Forest.* Bobbs-Merrill. $4.

Channon, E. M. *The Chimney Murder.* Little, Brown (3rd). $2.

Fergusson, Harvey. *Footloose McGarnigal.* Knopf (3rd). $2.50.

Fletcher, J. S. *Borgia Cabinet.* Knopf. $2.

Goddard, Gloria. *These Lords' Descendants.* Stokes (23rd). $2.50.

Graham, Dorothy. *Candles in the Sun.* Stokes (16th). $2.50.

Gregg, Cecil Freeman. *The Body in the Safe.* Dial Press. $2.

Hamilton, Patrick. *The Midnight Bell.* Little, Brown (3rd). $2.50.

James, Norah C. *To the Valiant.* Morrow (2nd). $2.50.

Jones, Nard. *Oregon Detour.* Payson & Clarke (11th). $2.50.

Komroff, Manuel. *Coronet.* Coward-McCann (3rd). $3.

Luther, Mark Lee, and Ford, Lillian C. *Card 13.* Bobbs-Merrill.

MacClure, Victor. *The Crying Pig Murder.* Morrow (30th). $2.

Mitchell, Gladys. *The Mystery of a Butcher's Shop.* Dial Press. $2.

Morrow, Honore Willsie. *Tiger! Tiger!* Morrow (30th). $2.50.

Myers, Isabel Briggs. *Murder Yet to Come.* Stokes (2nd). $2.

Oke, Richard. *Frolic Wind.* Payson & Clarke (11th). $2.50.

Pearson, D. A. G. *The Golden Stone.* Dutton (2nd). $2.

Redman, Ben Ray. *Dozen in Flames.* Payson & Clarke (18th). $2.50.

Reed, W. Maxwell. *The Earth for Sam.* (Juvenile.) Harcourt Brace. $3.50.

Salt, Sarah. *Joy is My Name.* Payson & Clarke (25th).

Savage, Juanita. *The City of Desire.* Dial Press. $2.

Steen, Marguerite. *The Reluctant Madonna.* Stokes (23rd). $2.50.

Wallace, Edgar. *The Black.* Crime Club (10th). $2.

Walling, R. A. J. *The Man with the Squeaky Voice.* Morrow (2nd). $2.

Yates, Dornford. *Blood Royal.* Minton, Balch (2nd). $2.

Miscellaneous Non-Fiction

Bell, V. M., and Helser, M. D. *Essentials in the Selection of Meats.* Wiley (20th).

Chamot, E. M., and Mason, C. W. *Handbook of Chemical Microscopy.* Wiley (2nd).

Chase, Joseph Cummings. *An Artist Talks About Color.* Wiley (2nd).

Ducasse, C. J. *The Philosophy of Art.* Dial Press. $3.50.

Dyott, Commander G. M. *Man Hunting in the Jungle.* Bobbs-Merrill. $5.

Eggleston, D. C. *Modern Accounting, Theory and Practice.* Wiley (15th).

Ewen, C. L. L'Estrange. ed. *Witch Hunting and Witch Trials.* Dial Press. $3.50.

Fraser, W. J. *Dairy Farming.* Wiley (20th).

Kuhlmann, J. H. *Design of Electrical Apparatus.* Wiley (20th).

Naish and Clennell. *Select Methods of Metallurgical Analysis.* Wiley (15th).

Prioleau, John. *The Open Road in England.* Morrow (2nd). $2.50.

Sharp, M. A. and W. M. *Principles of Farm Mechanics.* Wiley (10th).

Spicer, Rev. William. *Going to College.* Stratford (15th). $1.

Sturges, Preston. *Strictly Dishonorable.* Liveright. $2.

Tozer, Basil. *Confidence Crooks and Blackmailers: Their Ways and Methods.* Stratford (15th). $2.

Walker, Lydia Le Baron. *Home-Craft Rugs.* Stokes (2nd). $5.

Ware, J. C. *Chemistry of the Colloidal State.* Wiley (15th).

Book News

Book Club Selections
(for January)

AMERICAN BUSINESS BOOK LEAGUE

Walther Rathenau, by Count Harry Kessler. Harcourt Brace.

BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH CLUB

Iron Man, by W. R. Burnett. Dial Press.

BOOK LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Daughters of Eve, by Gamaliel Bradford. Houghton, Mifflin.

CATHOLIC BOOK CLUB

The Catholic Church and Current Literature, by George N. Shuster. Macmillan.

The Catholic Church and Art, by Ralph A. Cram. Macmillan.

(These two books are being issued together)

DETECTIVE STORY CLUB

Mystery of the Open Window, by Anthony Gilbert. Dodd, Mead.

JUNIOR LITERARY GUILD

The Earth for Sam (boys and girls 8-12), by W. Maxwell Reed. Harcourt-Brace.

Judy: A Story of Divine Corners (girls 12-16), by Faith Baldwin. Dodd Mead.

The Loot of the Flying Dragon (boys 12-16), by Kenneth Payson Kempton. Little, Brown.

LITERARY GUILD

Coronet, by Manuel Komroff. Coward-McCann.

Free

THE IOWA State College Library, Ames, Iowa, will give the following set free to any library willing to pay transportation charges:

Biographie universelle, ancienne et moderne . . . (A-SQ), v. 1-82, Paris, Michaud freres, 1811-42.

THE UNIVERSITY of Kansas Library has many odd numbers of *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* from volume two to date. They will be gladly given to libraries sending want lists. Apply to C. M. Baker, Director of Libraries.

A Dutton Scholarship

ONE OF the interesting announcements that has come in from the Mid-Winter Sessions at Chicago is that of the new scholarship of $1,000 offered by the publishers, E. P. Dutton & Co., toward a year of special training in children's library work. The award will be made annually by the Children's Librarians Section according to rules that will be announced more fully in the next issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL. The firm of Dutton & Co. has always taken especial interest in this field of publishing.

Best Sellers
(from the Book Stores)

FICTION

Remarque. *All Quiet on the Western Front.* Little, Brown. $2.50.
Hemingway. *A Farewell to Arms.* Scribner. $2.50.
De La Roche. *Whiteoaks of Jalna.* Little, Brown. $2.50.
Deeping. *Roper's Row.* Knopf. $2.50.
Walpole. *Hans Frost.* Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.
Ertz. *The Galaxy.* Appleton. $2.50,
Anonymous. *Ex-Wife.* Cape & Smith. $2.
Erskine. *Sincerity.* Bobbs-Merrill. $2.50.
Byrne. *Field of Honor.* Century. $2.50.
Lincoln. *Blair's Attic.* Coward-McCann. $2.

NON-FICTION

Bowers. *The Tragic Era.* Houghton, Mifflin. $5.
Sale. *The Specialist.* Specialist Pub. Co. $1.
Dimnet. *The Art of Thinking.* Simon & Schuster. $2.50.
Hackett. *Henry the Eighth.* Liveright. $3.
Anthony. *Queen Elizabeth.* Knopf. $4.
Ludwig. *July '14.* Putnam. $3.50.
Lippmann. *A Preface to Morals.* Macmillan. $2.50.
Brown. *Grandmother Brown's Hundred Years.* Little, Brown. $3.
Coolidge. *The Autobiography of Calvin Coolidge.* Cosmopolitan. $3.
Russell. *Marriage and Morals.* Liveright. $3.

County Library Play Available

THE COMMITTEE on Library Extension of the American Library Association has reprinted the play "Why Not," by Harriet C. Long, in convenient leaflet form. Single copies will be sent free on application to the Executive Assistant in Library Extension.

Two Pamphlets on South African Libraries

Two pamphlets on "Libraries in the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia and Kenya Colony," one by S. A. Pitt and the other by Milton J. Ferguson, have been published by the Carnegie Corporation of New York and may be obtained by libraries without cost on application to the Corporation at 522 Fifth Avenue, New York. They report the visits of Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Pitt to the countries named in 1928.

The Open Round Table

D. C. Numbers on L. C. Cards

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

We had rather pay for revising and keeping the D. C. classification up to date than for adding D. C. numbers to the L. C. printed cards. The two classifications are not parallel. If they were, it would not be difficult to assign D. C. numbers from the L. C. numbers which are given. When the two classifications are kept equally up to date, then it will be practicable to print D. C. numbers on L. C. cards. Until that time, we are of the opinion that most librarians will wish to continue to make their own classification or to do their own guessing as to where recent material might be placed in the existing scheme.

JAMES R. GULLEDGE,
Librarian, General Library, A. & M. College, Mississippi.

Motion Picture Available

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

A moving picture reel of 250 feet, amateur standard size, showing Scholarly Procedure in a Library is available for loan to other libraries from the University of Denver, Denver, Colo. Projector is Model A Kodascope, easily borrowed in any community.

The picture was taken on the campus and in the University Library, but the reel is adaptable for use in other places. Especially suitable for Freshman library courses in colleges or for high schools.

A small charge will be made to cover expenses. Any interested libraries please correspond with

LINDA M. CLATWORTHY,
Librarian, University of Denver.

Apply at Once!

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Advanced students interested in the two Mrs. Frederick Kahn scholarships of $500 each should apply at once to the Dean of the Graduate Division, University of California, Berkeley, for the application forms for these scholarships. They are open only to students registering in the School of Librarianship and are awarded only to those who can enroll in the second year as candidates for the master's degree. In the awarding of the scholarships no stress whatever is placed on the applicant being a graduate of a California school. The important considerations are the completion of the first year in a graduate or senior undergraduate school which is a part of a university of recognized standing, high scholarship in this first year, and some successful experience, this latter being necessary because experience is now required for admission to candidacy for the master's degree here. While our first year prepares for all phases of library work and no stress is placed in any particular field, our second year facilities are so much better for the study of the university, college and school library work than for public library administration or such special fields as children's work that it is especially those interested in the former fields who should consider coming here.

Announcements and further information regarding courses may be obtained on application to Miss Edith M. Coulter, who will be acting director during the second semester of the current year, while the undersigned is on a six months' sabbatical leave now.

SYDNEY B. MITCHELL,
Director, School of Librarianship.

Work Students*

FOREIGN librarians who wish to have experience in American libraries may be aided by the Work Student movement. This is an important modification of the plan which allows foreign students to come to the United States to study in our colleges and universities despite the fact that the immigration quota may be exhausted.

Graduates of universities in several countries of Europe have been permitted to enter the United States upon non-quota visas, in order to secure employment in our industrial plants. These Work Students are carefully selected, because it is expected they will occupy executive or managerial positions in industrial plants at home. They study efficiency methods in industrial management, relations between the workers and managers, as well as scientific farming, financial and commercial methods.

The Bureau of Immigration grants the privilege of entering as a Work Student. The Bureau must receive assurance that the Work Students will be carefully selected, that there will be some agency in the United States to supervise their activities, and that upon the expiration of their period of visit, which may be from one to two years, they will be returned to their home country.

*Institute of International Education, Tenth Annual Report of the Director, Tenth Series, Bulletin No. 3, Oct. 1, 1929.

Book Selection on World Affairs, IV

The World Peace Foundation Mobilizes the Opinions of Experts Throughout the United States

Modern European History

Fay, Sidney B. *Origins of the World War.* 2 v. (19 votes) Macmillan. 1928. $9.

"This work scarcely needs comment. It is rapidly being accepted as the best study of international relations and diplomacy leading to the World War in any language."

Recommended as Advanced by Bell, Binkley, Carroll, Dunham, Eckhardt, Ellery, Farrell, Fay, Fittro, Hall, Lee, Logan, Marsh, McKinley, Newhall, Packard, Slosson, St. John, Tschan.

Moon, Parker T. *Imperialism and World Politics.* (15 votes) Macmillan. 1926. $3.50.

"An interesting and able analysis of imperialism as a force in shaping world events. It deals with a live problem."

Recommended as Advanced by Eckhardt, Ellery, Farrell, Hall, Newhall, St. John; as Intermediate by Carroll, Fittro, Packard, Riker, Slosson, Tschan; as Elementary by Binkley, Marsh.

Gooch, G. P. *History of Modern Europe,* 1878-1919. (14 votes) Holt. 1923. $6.25; Students' ed. $5.

"While this book deals exclusively with European diplomatic history, it is one of the most complete and unbiased accounts of that restricted subject thus far written."

Recommended as Advanced by Dunham, Farrell, Hall, McKinley, Marsh, St. John, Wright; as Intermediate by Carroll, Eckhardt, Fittro, Lee, Newhall; Packard.

Hayes, C. J. H. *Political and Social History of Modern Europe,* 1500-1924. 2 v. (11 votes) Macmillan. 1924. $7.25.

"A treasure house of historical facts. . . ."

Recommended as Advanced by Farrell; as Intermediate by Marsh, St. John; as Elementary by Bell, Binkley, Carroll, Eckhardt, Fay, McKinley, Packard, Slosson.

Hazen, C. D. *Europe Since* 1815. 2 v. (10 votes) Holt. 1924. $8.50; 1 v. ed. $5.

"The work shows evidence of careful historical research. It is one of the few efforts of recent times to give a connected detailed account of this period."

Recommended as Advanced by Britt, Farrell, St. John; as Intermediate by Marsh, Riker; as Elementary by Eckhardt, Fay, Fittro, Lee, McKinley.

Buell, Raymond L. *Europe, a History of Ten Years.* (9 votes) Macmillan. 1928. $2.50.

"An accurate, readable account of post-war Europe."

Recommended as Advanced by Dunham, Eckhardt, Fay, Riker; as Intermediate by Hall, Packard, Tschan; as Elementary by Lee, Slosson.

Brandenburg, Erich. *From Bismarck to the World War.* (8 votes) Oxford Univ. Press. 1927. $7.

"An admirable survey from the moderate German point of view."

Recommended as Advanced by Bell, Carroll, Dunham, Newhall, Packard, Slosson; as Intermediate by Binkley, Fittro.

Slosson, Preston W. *Twentieth Century Europe.* (8 votes) Houghton Mifflin. 1927. $6.

"Valuable for an appreciation particularly of the non-political history of the past 25 years."

Recommended as Advanced by Dunham; as Intermediate by Riker; as Elementary by Bell, Carroll, Lee, Marsh, Newhall, Tschan.

Dickinson, G. Lowes. *International Anarchy,* 1904-1914. (7 votes) Century. 1926. $4.

"In many respects the most stimulating study in English of the decade preceding 1914. Written in excellent style."

Recommended as Advanced by Bell, Dunham, St. John; as Intermediate by Carroll, Ellery, Newhall; as Elementary by Binkley.

Bowman, Isaiah. *The New World.* (6 votes) World Book Co. 1928. $4.80.

"A geographer's discussion of post-war problems in relation to economic and geographic conditions. Lots of maps. Very useful. A unique book."

Recommended as Advanced by Bell; as Intermediate by Eckhardt, Hall, Newhall, Slosson; as Elementary by Packard.

Renouvin, Pierre. *The Immediate Origins of the World War.* (5 votes) Yale Univ. Press. 1928. $4.

"One of the few authoritative works on the immediate causes of the World War. Professor Renouvin is an eminent historian who exemplifies in this work the best traditions of careful and unbiased historical writing."

Recommended as Advanced by Binkley, Carroll, Farrell, Fittro, Riker.

Cooperating Professors: Herbert C. Bell, Wesleyan University; R. L. Biesele, University of Alabama; Robert C. Binkley, New York University; H. H. Britt, Emory University; E. M. Carroll, Duke University; Arleen Dunham, College of Wooster; C. C. Eckhardt, University of Colorado; Eloise Ellery, Vassar College; William E. Farrell, University of Notre Dame; Sidney B. Fay, Smith College; Mary Elizabeth Fittro, Salem College; Royal G. Hall, Albion College; Dwight E. Lee, Clark University; Rayford W. Logan, Virginia Union University; Silas B. McKinley, Vanderbilt University; F. B. Marsh, University of Texas; Richard A. Newhall, Williams College; Lawrence B. Packard, Amherst College; Thad W. Riker, University of Texas; James H. St. John, Miami University; Preston W. Slosson, University of Michigan; Francis J. Tschan, Pennsylvania State College; Addie E. Wright, Friends University.

In presenting this selected list of books on Modern European History, the World Peace Foundation aims to offer a guide to the best available material as recommended by composite expert opinion. To the end that these titles be indeed the most worth while the Foundation asked a large number of college professors teaching in the various fields relating to international affairs to recommend the best available books—elementary, intermediate and advanced—in the realm of their particular interest. All of the titles included here were recommended by five or more different professors and are arranged in the order of votes received. It is hoped that not only libraries, but study groups and individuals as well will find this list useful. The complete list of all titles on Modern European History recommended as a result of this survey will be sent upon request.

Schapiro, J. S. *Modern and Contemporary European History* (1815-1923). (5 votes) Houghton Mifflin. 1923. $5; student's ed. $3.75.

"One of the most readable accounts for the general reading public."

Recommended as Intermediate by Farrell; as Elementary by Bell, Fittro, McKinley, Marsh.

Temperley, H. W. V., ed. *History of the Peace Conference of Paris*, 6 v. (5 votes) Oxford Univ. Press. 1920-1924. Each $9.

"The most thorough and comprehensive study of the settlements following the war. Indispensable."

Recommended as Advanced by Bell, Binkley, Dunham, Hall, Newhall.

Toynbee, Arnold J. *Surveys of International Affairs*, 1920-1923. (5 votes) Oxford Univ. Press. 1925. $9.

"Compendium of useful material presented chiefly as a digest."

Recommended as Advanced by Newhall, Packard, Tschan; as Intermediate by Bell; as Elementary by Slosson.

Fueter, E. *World History*, 1815-1920. (4 votes) Harcourt, Brace. 1920. $3.75.

"A very thoughtful, stimulating and novel interpretation."

Recommended as Advanced by Dunham, McKinley; as Intermediate by Binkley, Fay.

Mowat, R. B. *History of European Diplomacy*, 1914-1928. (4 votes) Longmans. 1927. $6.25.

"Clear, well-written survey of the chief diplomatic problems of this period."

Recommended as Advanced by Dunham, Wright; as Intermediate by Carroll; as Elementary by Newhall.

Ward, A. W., and Gooch, G. P. *Cambridge History of British Foreign Policy*, 1783-1919. 3 v. (4 votes) Macmillan. 1922. V. 1, $6; v. 2, 3 each, $7.50.

"A splendid cooperative history of British foreign affairs in the last one hundred and fifty years."

Recommended as Advanced by Binkley, Eckhardt, Newhall, Riker.

Ward, A. W., and others, eds. *Cambridge Modern History*. (4 votes) Macmillan. 1902-1912. v. 1-12, each $7; v. 13-14, each $12.

"Each subject is dealt with by a recognized authority. Bibliographies are probably the best and most complete contained in any general work. The best of scholarship."

Recommended as Advanced by Bell, Farrell, McKinley, Wright.

Michigan Summer Session, 1930

DURING the eight weeks of the Summer Session of 1930, the Department of Library Science of the University of Michigan will offer special work in cataloging and classification. Prof. J. C. M. Hanson of the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago, whose work at the Library of Congress and at the University of Chicago is too well known to require more than mention, will offer two graduate courses, one in Advanced Cataloging Problems and another in the Library of Congress Classification. These courses will be open to students who have had one year of work in an accredited library school and who meet the other entrance requirements of the Department of Library Science. These courses are offered in response to a very widespread demand.

In addition, Prof. Margaret Mann will offer a first year course in Cataloging and Classification, identical with the course which she presents in the first semester of the academic year. This course combines the study of the principles of classification and of cataloging instead of treating these two branches of library work as separate units.

There will also be courses in Reference Work and Bibliography, and in the Making of the Book, by Prof. Eunice Wead. Edward Eppens will offer a graduate course in National and Regional Bibliography. Mrs. Vera S. Cooper of the Public Library of Baltimore, Maryland, will give first year courses in Book Selection and Ordering for Libraries and in Library Administration. Miss Edith Thomas will offer a course in High School Library Work.

The Summer Session of the University of Michigan opens on June 30 and closes August 22. Admission to the courses in Library Methods is open to students who have a reading knowledge of French and German, and who can present ninety hours or more of college credit with at least one and one-third as many honor points as hours.

It is the policy of the Department of Library Science of the University of Michigan to stress certain aspects of library work in its Summer Session. This year the emphasis is on cataloging and classification, but other aspects of library work will not be neglected.

Ontario Catalogers Meet

THE Ontario Regional Group of Catalogers held a dinner meeting on Saturday, Nov. 2. Thirty-nine members were present, and the speaker of the evening was C. R. Sanderson, Assistant Librarian, Toronto Public Library, formerly lecturer in the School for Librarianship, University College, London. In a most entertaining way Mr. Sanderson recalled some of his first experiences in cataloging at the John Rylands Library. Then, becoming more serious, he reminded the members that while the card catalog by virtue of its form was a more pliable instrument than the sheaf catalog, there was a very real danger of letting it, too, become static. The cataloger should never lose sight of the readers' everchanging point of view.

Library Organizations

New Mexico Beginning State Extension Service

THE ANNUAL meeting of the New Mexico Library Association was held at the State University at Albuquerque, Oct. 31 and Nov. 1, in connection with the State Educational Association. It was the largest meeting of the Association ever held in New Mexico and promises well for the future. The president's address, "Forward Steps in New Mexico Library Service," by Miss Wilma L. Shelton, sounded the keynote of the meeting. She spoke in part of the need for working high school libraries and the desirability of a union catalog of New Mexico material. Papers on school libraries were read by Miss Vivian Hedgcock on "Library Work in Normal Schools to Fit Students for Their Work as Teachers"; Mrs. Claire W. Foster on "Standards for High School Libraries of New Mexico"; Mrs. Ella LaBar on "Children's Attitude Toward Their School Library," and Margaret Kuntz on "Methods and Materials for Junior and Senior High School Instruction in the Use of Books and Libraries." Miss Goree's paper "Library Budgets" stressed the one dollar per capita library income for New Mexico. Other papers given were: "Some Phases of Present-Day Book Publishing and Book Selling," by James P. Threlkeld; "Book Buying for New Mexico Libraries," by Miss Evelyn Shuler; "Literature for Character Training," by Miss Margaret Easterday; "The Art Collection in the Small Library," by Captain Paul Horgan, and "A Reading List of Books on New Mexico," by Mrs. T. E. Whitney. Arthur Campa, who is doing research work on the folklore of the State through a fellowship granted by Senator Bronson Cutting, gave a most interesting talk on "Folklore of New Mexico." Mrs. Rupert Asplund in "New Mexico Extension Program" told what has been done by the newly organized extension department of the State, and what may be developed from these beginnings. New Mexico was fortunate in having Milton J. Ferguson, State Librarian of California, meet with them. His visit came at a most opportune time, when New Mexico is just beginning her State extension service. The message which Mr. Ferguson brought to the State was very encouraging and inspiring. Both in his talk, "Successful Library Extension Methods," and in open discussion later, Mr. Ferguson gave many valuable and practical suggestions for the development of our State extension service.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. T. E. Whitney, Librarian, Roswell Public Library; Vice-President, Mrs. Ella M. LaBar, Librarian, Albuquerque High School Library; Secretary, Miss Whitehill, Librarian, State Teachers College, Silver City; Treasurer, Miss J. Vivian Hedgcock, Librarian, Las Vegas Normal University.

Texas Librarians Meet at Waco

THE TWENTY-SECOND session and third biennial meeting of the Texas Library Association met at Waco, Tex., Oct. 31-Nov. 2. In the response to the address of welcome made by Dr. T. D. Brooks, Mayor of Waco, Mrs. Lucy Fuller Gross, President of the Association, pictured the future of Texas libraries and some of the aims of the Texas Library Association. Mrs. F. R. Humphrey, Librarian, Carnegie Library of San Antonio, outlined the recent campaign in her city for bonds for new buildings and Mrs. Charles Stephenson, University of Texas Library, summed up the training facilities in Texas, having previously made a thorough survey of library courses given in the schools of Texas. The four round-table discussions were led by the following chairmen: Miss Lucia Powell of Kemp Memorial Library, Wichita Falls, Public Libraries section; Miss Pearle Burr, Tyrrell Public Library, Beaumont, School and Children's Library section; Miss Frances Ford, Lubbock County Library, County Libraries section; Loulein Harris, Stephen F. Austin State Teachers' College, Nacogdoches Junior College, College and University Library section. Friday afternoon, a visit was made to Baylor University. Dr. S. P. Brooks, President of Baylor University, who gave a welcoming address, was followed by Dr. A. J. Armstrong, who gave a stimulating account of some of his adventures in making the famous Browning collection. At the evening meeting scholarly addresses were made by J. P. Simmons, Baylor University, on "American Books and American Life"; and by Dr. Herbert L. Willett, University of Chicago, on "Romance of Reading."

The following officers were elected for the coming two years: President, Mrs. Frances R. Humphrey, San Antonio; First Vice-President, Miss Lucia Powell, Wichita Falls; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Ruth Underwood Pooley, Harris County Library, Houston; Secretary, Mrs. Pearl C. McCracken, Teachers' College, Denton; Treasurer, Arthur R. Curry, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth.

Boston Special Libraries

THE OCTOBER meeting of the Special Libraries Association of Boston was held Oct. 28, 1929, at the library of the World Peace Foundation. Frederick T. Persons presided. Miss Carroll welcomed the members and gave a brief though vivid account of her recent visits to European libraries. She was official delegate to the World Federation of Education Associations. She also gave an outline of the history of the World Peace Foundation, in which she called attention to the fact that they are the official agents in the United States for the distribution of the publications of the League of Nations, World Court and International Labor Office. Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, spoke of the first World Conference of Librarians and Bibliographers, which was held in Rome this summer. Miss Gibbs of the Boston Public Library and Miss Eaton of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston also spoke of their recent trips to European libraries. Zoltan Hāraszti, editor, Boston Public Library, described the exhibits in Italy of manuscripts illustrating 2000 years of bookmaking. The Education Committee of S. L. A. B. announced a course in the use of general reference books to assist library workers. The course is to be given by Miss Kimball, lecturer on library science, at Boston University and to commence in January.

Massachusetts Passes Book Censorship Resolutions

A JOINT meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club and the Western Massachusetts Library Club was held at the Curtis Hotel, Lenox, Oct. 17-19. At the evening session the welcome was given by Miss Heloise Meyer of the Board of Associate Managers of the Lenox Library Association, and the main address was by William Webster Ellsworth, publisher and lecturer, on the subject "Forty Years of Publishing." On Friday morning an address on "Gleanings from Berkshire History and Tradition" was given by Harlan H. Ballard, Librarian, Berkshire Athenæum, Pittsfield. He was followed by Walter Prichard Eaton, author, critic and lover of the Berkshires. Mr. Eaton made a stirring plea for the preservation of wild flowers and wild animal life and read bits from his writing, expressing love of nature. These two able lectures on the Berkshires were a prelude to a "Literary Pilgrimage Among the Berkshires," which was the feature of the afternoon. The speaker on Friday evening, Frank Parker Stockbridge, author and journalist, spoke on "American Reading Tastes as Reflected by the Public Libraries." Following the evening session, an important committee meeting was held. At the Saturday meeting the Massachusetts Library Club passed two important resolutions on the subject of book censorship. One resolution called for the modification of the Massachusetts law relating to obscene books, while the other supported Senator Bronson M. Cutting in his effort to eliminate book censorship as practised by Federal customs officials. The meeting came to a close with a practical talk by Vernor M. Schenck of the H. R. Huntting Co. on important new books, from a library viewpoint. The final address was a scholarly lecture on "Significant Aspects of Twentieth Century European Literature," by Miss Ethel H. Lyons, Miss Hall's School.

Virginia Book Resolutions

AT a meeting of the Policies Committee of the Virginia Library Association in Richmond, on Nov. 26, the enclosed resolution was authorized in support of the resolution of the A. L. A. Committee in Bookbuying.

Whereas, the members of the Policies Committee of the Virginia Library Association are convinced that intellectual and moral progress is best promoted by the American principle of freedom of thought and discussion.

Resolved, that the Policies Committee of the Virginia Library Association, representing the librarians of Virginia, in meeting assembled Nov. 26, 1929, disapprove of existing and proposed Federal legislation reposing with the Customs Service powers of censorship over books and pamphlets, which should be available to students of world history and literature; and be it further

Resolved, that this Committee commend the efforts of the Honorable Bronson M. Cutting, Senator from New Mexico, to remove such prohibitions from Section 305 of H. R. 2667; and be it further

Resolved, that this Committee urge the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Virginia to resist efforts to impose upon the American public a system of censorship that will greatly restrict opportunities for serious study.

Catalogers and Classifiers Meet

THE MARYLAND, Virginia, and District of Columbia Group of Catalogers and Classifiers met at the invitation of the Virginia Library Association at the Jones Memorial Library, Lynchburg, Va., Friday, Nov. 1. An informal round-table was held, at which the chairman, Miss Mary Louise Dinwiddie, presided. A banquet and reception was attended in the evening.

Rhode Island Fall Meeting

THE RHODE ISLAND Library Association held its fall meeting in the Wanskuck branch of the Providence Public Library on Oct. 25. The gathering was made welcome by Mrs. Catherine B. Merrick, Librarian, who spoke on the importance of the library in community life. Frederic G. Melcher, editor of the *Publishers' Weekly*, spoke on "New Tendencies in Book Publishing," and the "New White House Library" which is being donated by various publishers through a selection committee of which he is chairman. William L. Stidger of Boston, addressed the audience on "The Place of the Public Library and Books in the Life We Live," which led into a long discussion of the censorship problem. Resolutions were unanimously adopted deprecating the extreme censorship of books by the U. S. Customs Service and endorsing Senator Cutting's amendment to Section 305 of H. R. 2667, which the Secretary was instructed to send to each Rhode Island Senator and Representative. The speakers for the afternoon session were A. J. Stoddard, new Superintendent of Schools of Providence; Helen Ferris, of the Junior Literary Guild, and Alice Jordan, Supervisor of Work with Children, Boston Public Library. The meeting adjourned after examination of poster, book project, book list and several other effective exhibits arranged by the Committee on Exhibits from the contributions of the various State libraries.

New Hampshire Hears Tilden

THE FORTIETH annual meeting of the New Hampshire Library Association was held at Concord, Sept. 18-20. Greetings were extended to the librarians by the Mayor of Concord, the Director of the Historical Society, and the State Librarian. Donald Tuttle, Secretary of the State Publicity Bureau, showed how the librarians and the Bureau could work together in collecting material about the State. The principal speaker of the evening was Freeman Tilden, nationally-known figure in contemporary letters and noted novelist. The following morning session was opened with the business meeting. Mary Saxton, Librarian of the Keene Public Library, gave a report of her attendance at A. L. A. in Washington last June; Edna Phillips, Supervisor of Library Work with Foreigners in the Division of Public Libraries of the Massachusetts Department of Education, stressed the importance of librarians helping the aliens to learn to read by having books available suitable to their needs, and Nancy Byrd Turner entertained the audience with anecdotes of her experience in writing verse and read several of her poems. At the afternoon session, Frank H. Chase, Reference Librarian of the Boston Public Library, spoke on how reference books may be made of value to the greatest number of people. He was followed by John Clair Minot, literary editor of the *Boston Herald*, who discussed many of the new books to appear this winter. The principal speaker of the evening was Mabel Winchell, Librarian at Manchester, who told about the libraries she visited in Sweden, Germany, Austria, and France last summer. Rev. Samuel Drury then talked on the circulation of books. At the closing session Friday morning, four interesting talks were given: "What School Teachers Want from Librarians" by Idella K. Farnum, Supervisor of Rural Division, New Hampshire State Normal School; "How a Trustee May Help the Librarian" by Harry Preston, Trustee, Henniker; "Library Work with Children" by Dorothy Hyde, Children's Librarian, Waltham; and Otis G. Hammond, Director of the New Hampshire Historical Society.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Martha E. Cutler, Petersborough; First Vice-President, Mary Holland, Manchester; Second Vice-President, Hazel Clark, Laconia; Secretary, Marion Manning, Nashua; Treasurer, Etta Dearborn, Belmo[illegible]

Kansas Discusses Library Extension

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH annual meeting of the Kansas State Library Association was held in Kansas City, Kan., Oct. 16-18. The program of the first general session on Wednesday night took the form of a symposium on the subject, "Why I believe in the public library." Responses were made by five prominent citizens of Kansas City representing the club woman, the newspaper man, the doctor, the minister, and the business man. Thursday's program was devoted to a variety of interests rather than to any one chosen subject. Demonstrations showing the possibilities of the children's story hour and of the reading of poetry to children, a round-table session for college and reference libraries, and a mending demonstration given through the courtesy of the Gaylord Brothers Co., occupied the morning session. The joys and possibilities of rare book collecting, the value of book-week observance, the A. L. A. meeting at Washington, and State publications furnished interesting topics for the afternoon discussions. At the close of the afternoon meeting, the members of the Association attended the fifth annual commencement of the Vacation Reading Club of the Kansas City, Kan., Public Library. The

annual dinner of the Association was held at the Gould Hotel on Thursday night. Dr. Burris Jenkins, pastor of the Linwood Boulevard Christian Church of Kansas City, Mo., was the after-dinner speaker. On Friday morning the Association enjoyed an address by Congressman U. S. Guyer, which offered a fitting introduction to the general subject, "Library Extension and Community Service," chosen for the morning's program. One of the treats of the meeting was the opportunity of hearing Miss Flavel Barnes, Secretary of the Board of the Pratt Public Library, tell how that library has set about it to give an interesting, valuable, and unusual county service, for Kansas, to Pratt County. Miss Alice Neal, librarian of the Pratt Public Library, assisted Miss Barnes by demonstrating the original publicity material which the library uses in advertising their service. Following this talk, short addresses were given by Mrs. Jonathan B. Carter, president of the Kansas State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. J. A. McNary, president of the State Parent Teachers' Association.

The following officers were chosen for the coming year: President, Miss Ruth E. Hammond, librarian, Wichita Public Library; Vice-President, Mrs. Bertha McMann, librarian, Kansas City, Kansas Public Library; Treasurer, Miss Luella Varner, librarian, Iola Public Library; Secretary, Miss Helen Wagstaff, University Extension Division, Lawrence.

County Libraries Paramount Topic

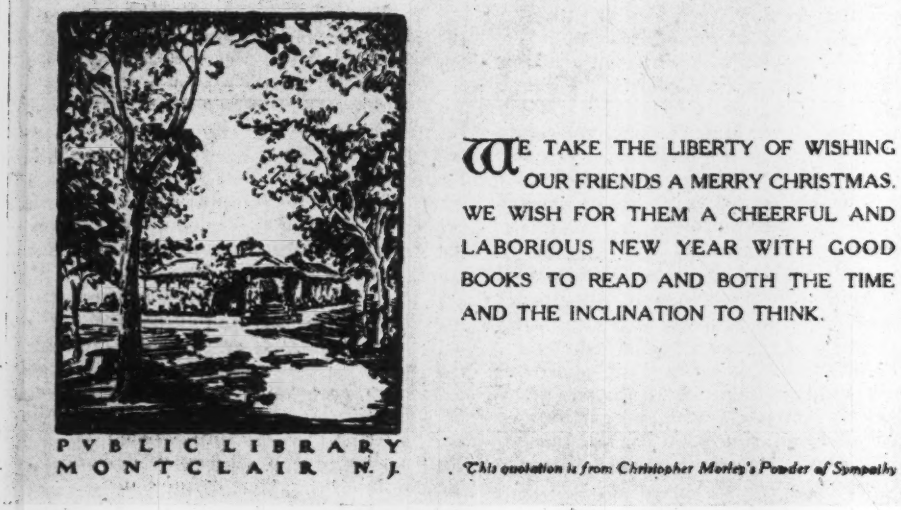
THE TWENTY-NINTH annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Association was held at Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Oct. 22-25. The President's address, which was the event of the first evening, was followed by the appointment of the various committees and a play entitled "Why not a County Library?" The following morning the program was given over to a discussion of books for children with Emma Robinson Engle, Supervisor of Children's Work, Free Library of Philadelphia, speaking on "New Children's Books and the Budget"; May Lilly, Children's Librarian, Free Library of Philadelphia, on "Practical Experience with Some Recent Children's Books"; and "Possibilities of a Cooperative Plan between the Library and the Schools" presented by Mary E. Foster, Head of Schools Department, Carnegie Free Library of Pittsburgh. The evening session opened with a paper on "The Frick Educational Commission and Its Work" by Dr. George W. Gerig, Secretary of the Frick Educational Commission. This was followed by the annual auction of autographed books, the proceeds of which were given over to the scholarship fund. The Thursday morning meeting opened with a short business meeting followed by the paramount topic of the entire convention, "County Libraries." Lloyd W. Josselyn, Vice-President of the Buffalo, N. Y., Public Library, told of work along these lines in various States; Howard G. Eisaman, Lecturer for the Pennsylvania State Grange, talked on "The County Library and the Farmer"; followed by Mary A. True, Supervisor of Library Extension, Erie Public Library, who told of the work in connection with the Erie County Library campaign. The afternoon was given over to the Trustee Section and the College and University Section. The program Friday morning was arranged so as to hold the business session first, followed by the papers of the morning. Ruth K. Roohrig, Assistant Librarian of the Pottsville Free Public Library, reviewed "New Books of Fiction" and Eleanor Carver, Librarian of the Sharon Public Library, discussed "New Books of Travel."

Special Libraries Association

THE SPECIAL Libraries Association of Boston met at the Congregational Library, Nov. 25, with a larger attendance than usual because of the interest in the program which was a discussion of encyclopedias.

Mr. Frank H. Chase, Reference Librarian of the Boston Public Library, discussed and analyzed the new edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica;* the Rev. William M. Stinson of Boston College explained the scope of the *Catholic Encyclopedia: The World in Pictures*, a picture encyclopedia just begun which shows everything in picture form and defines it, was described by Miss Ruth Bradbury of the Boston Public Library; *The Lincoln Library*, a one-volume encyclopedia, was discussed by Mrs. Bertha E. Hartzell, Supervisor of the Library Training School of the public library; the *New International Encyclopedia* and the *Americana* were compared and their respective usefulness discussed by Mr. Raymond L. Walkley, Librarian of Tufts College; and German, French and Spanish encyclopedias were described and compared and many interesting facts about them brought out by Miss Mildred Tucker of the catalog department of Widener Library. The *Spanish Encyclopedia* was particularly stressed as being unusually fine for detailed historical and biographical reference.

In The Library World


PVBLIC LIBRARY
MONTCLAIR N. J.
WE TAKE THE LIBERTY OF WISHING OUR FRIENDS A MERRY CHRISTMAS. WE WISH FOR THEM A CHEERFUL AND LABORIOUS NEW YEAR WITH GOOD BOOKS TO READ AND BOTH THE TIME AND THE INCLINATION TO THINK.
This quotation is from Christopher Morley's Powder of Sympathy

The Christmas greeting sent to patrons and friends by the Montclair, N. J., Public Library

Plimpton Collection Catalog in Wellesley College

THE Catalog of the Frances Taylor Pearsons Plimpton Collection of Italian books and manuscripts in the Library of Wellesley College, compiled by Margaret Hastings Jackson, Professor of Italian in Wellesley College and Curator of the Plimpton Collection, and published by the Harvard University Press at the expense of George A. Plimpton, donor of the collection, will be welcomed by all scholars interested in the Italian renaissance writers, as the collection is unique in this country. It is especially rich in rare first editions of the less known as well as the better known writers of the period, and the collection of Italian Romances of Chivalry is one of the most complete in existence. One section of the Catalogue is devoted to the manuscripts in the collection of which there are many of great value, including one complete text of the *Divine Comedy*, signed and dated 1449. The Catalog is illustrated with reproductions of title pages, early woodcuts and text, and has complete bibliographical descriptions of each item followed by bibliographical notes giving information as to provenance, peculiarities of different editions and other interesting matter. Where material was available a brief biographical note has been inserted after the name of each author.

New Buildings

GETTYSBURGH College's, Pa., new $100,000 M. Emma Weber Memorial Library was officially opened to the students Nov. 18, 1929. The building, made possible through a gift of $100,000 from the Rev. H. H. Weber of New York, is built of Gettysburgh brick with a granite base and cast stone trim. All the services of the building are located on the ground floor except such as cannot be separated from the study and reading rooms. The entire north end is given over to book storage, with two tiers of metal book stacks having a capacity of 100,000 volumes. The upper floor of each wing is given over to seminar and special study rooms, of which there are seven. Each room has its own book supply of from 400 to 1000 volumes, and each provides facilities for research in a special branch.

THE NEW library building of the Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va., was dedicated on November 1st. Dr. C. C. Williamson, Director of the School of Library Science, Columbia University, gave the address in connection with the dedication exercises. Members of the Virginia Library Association, which met in Lynchburg November 1st and 2d, were the special guests of the college at the reception.

The Reynolds Library

THE Reynolds Library trustees have voted in favor of an association with the library of the city of Rochester. There have been negotiations and discussion on the subject for a number of years. About a year ago the Reynolds Board invited a commission of non-residents to advise with them. That commission consisted of:

Mr. Harry M. Lydenberg, Assistant Director, New York Public Library.

Dr. William S. Learned, Assistant Secretary of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

Dr. Charles C. Williamson, Director of Libraries and Director of the School of Library Service of Columbia University.

The commission visited the city in June, made a thorough investigation of the library situation in Rochester, and later submitted a report recommending association with the city. The report was approved in principle by the Reynolds Board, Dec. 2, and a resolution was adopted that a committee be appointed to continue negotiations with representatives of the city.

This action strengthens the hope and brightens the prospects for the development of a central library that will be worthy in content and adequate in service for the citizens of Rochester.

The recent charter extension of the city's debt limit makes it possible to supplement the Rundell Fund so that the necessary funds can now be provided for a library building. The Rundell Fund on Dec. 31 amounted to $899,742.64. The City Council has recently received a report of the City Planning Commission, including a civic center, of which it is expected that the library building will be a part.

The officers of the Reynolds Library are: President, Leonard B. Bacon; first vice-president, Rush Rhees; secretary, John R. Slater; treasurer, Mortimer R. Austice.

Increasing the Resources of the Library of Congress

VARIOUS gifts of impressive magnitude have been made to the Library of Congress in the year ending June 30, 1929, as is shown by the recently published annual report of the Librarian of Congress. Grants of $110,000, made by the General Education Board, became effective in July, and included $35,000 to be expended over a period of three years for the preparation and publication of a catalog of manuscripts of European and Eastern origin now in American collections which are of importance to scholarship (under the direction of the eminent bibliographer, Seymour de Ricci of Paris); and $75,000 to enable the Library to carry out a plan for the development of a system of research consultants. From John D. Rockefeller, Jr., there was received $150,000 as installments of his gifts over a five-year period assured two years ago, of which $100,000 was designed for the acquisition of source material in American history (chiefly photostat copies of maps in British and other archives) and $50,000 for the enlargement of the bibliographical apparatus.

A magnificent collection of Spanish manuscripts from the early years of the colonial history of Mexico and Peru was presented to the Library by Edward S. Harkness. The documents from Mexico, amounting to 2600 folios, are mostly the product of sixteenth century lawsuits in which the conqueror, Hernando Cortés, and his son, Martin Cortés, Marques del Valle, were involved, and have been preserved by descendants of that family. Gifts of books and pamphlets totaled in all 20,505 items, an increase of 1584 over the total for the previous year. The net accessions were 180,802. Inclusive of the Law Library, the Library now includes 3,907,394 books, 1,117,243 maps and views, 1,045,481 volumes and pieces of music, and 494,991 prints. Of the books 2,594,000 in round numbers are now classified under the new classification.

Although the Library's limited funds do not permit any very extensive purchasing of incunabula, it was able to acquire no less than eight large folio incunabula bound together in one volume. When the *Census of Fifteenth Century Books Owned in America* was published in 1919 no copies of six of the eight were known to be in the United States.

The American Academy of Arts and Letters, Fordham University and Holy Cross College are some of the new institutions listed as using the L.C. classification. The number of subscribers to printed cards increased from 4306 to 4623 during the year, the value of the cards shipped amounting to $219,722. Cards for 38,063 different titles were added to the stock during the year. The whole number of different titles represented in the stock on June 30 was 1,099,537, and the total number of cards is not far from seventy-seven million.

The Copyright Office in all had 161,959 registrations and received $308,993 in fees. Salaries required $224,905 and sundries $1,611, making the net cash earnings $82,477. Total appropriations for the Library and Copyright Office in 1930 are $1,699,365, of which the $722,345 for salaries for general service represents an increase over the $689,261 of the previous year. Appropriations for care and maintenance of the building amount to $1,860,312.

From the Library Schools

Simmons

ON OCTOBER 19, 1929, the annual letter "as to the state of the Simmons College School of library science" was mailed to 634 former library school women, and by December 92 per cent had replied to the request for information about their professional activities. Recent information is actually available for 95¾ per cent except as to the 1929 salaries of eight persons. As usual, the geographical distribution is wide, to 38 states, the District of Columbia, Porto Rico, Hawaii and Canada. Forty-two per cent of those in positions are in New England, 15 per cent in New York, and each of the following states has at least twenty representatives: Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan. In addition, three are in France, one in Russia, one in India, and we claim a share in Miss Mary E. Wood in the Boone University library, China. One of our most interesting letters is from Mrs. Nettie Guise of the Library of the American College, Madura, South India. Doctor Guise, her husband, is head of the History and Economic Department, and during their leave five years ago Mrs. Guise's idea of the right use of leisure included a full year's course in the Simmons Library School. Perhaps she will not mind my sharing the library part of the letter with you. She says: "We enjoy our work here in India. . . . This year, in addition to my library work, I have charge of a Bible and Industrial school, while the Principal is on furlough. . . . Mrs. Nolting and I give from 8:30 to 12 each day to the library. We have three men for permanent staff, and six students working each one hour per day. We do not have open shelves. We have three rooms in the Administration building, so are very crowded." Mrs. Guise speaks of their hope for a new building soon, toward which a generous gift has already been given. We realize librarians speak a common language when she tells of adopting L. C. subject headings and buying L. C. cards, and reading THE LIBRARY JOURNAL. Then she adds: "For our Sanskrit, Tamil and Malayalian books we make translated cards and this year we are making in addition vernacular cards." Another letter tells us of Miss Kirwin, Miss Washburn and Mlle. Montel, who have met in library work in Paris. Thirty-eight per cent are in public libraries, 28 per cent in colleges, 16 per cent in schools, teachers' colleges and normal schools. The remaining 18 per cent show the fascinating diversity in library types. National, state and county libraries, and library commissions; music, art and religion; science, technology and business; hospitals and social settlements; rare books, and antiquarian and historical societies, are but some of the half a hundred fields of work. Of the 608 for whom information is available 545 are in library work, 15 in other fields, chiefly book stores or teaching; four are taking the year for study; four are abroad; 16 are married, one death was reported, 12 are ill or are needed at home, and one has retired. The others are temporarily out of positions.

As usual, the most common vacation is four weeks or a month. Over 52 per cent have that period; 18½ per cent have shorter periods; 29½ per cent range from five weeks to five months. Salaries for 535 persons working full time, as of November, 1929, ranged from $900 to $4,500, with the medium $1,860 and the average $1,984.97.

4.1 per cent receive $3,000-$4,500.
10 per cent receive 2,500- 2,990.
28 per cent receive 2,000- 2,490.
17.3 per cent receive 1,800- 1,990.
26.5 per cent receive 1,500- 1,790.
14 per cent receive less than $1,500.

Twenty-eight and eight-tenths per cent of the 545 are librarians of public school, college or college department libraries. Cataloging comes next with 23 per cent, and reference and children's work each have 8½ per cent. Two hundred and sixteen were graduates of academic colleges with our one-year program of library science. Two hundred and sixty-six were graduates of the four-year program, which includes the same one-year program of library science. Forty were special students of library experience, carrying only the library science courses. Thirteen had partial programs. A recent survey was made of the women, some 850 in all, who have received degrees from Simmons College in the library science programs since the first venturesome college graduates registered in 1904. Two hundred and fifty-seven have married; 503 are still working; 81 from the first ten classes, 176 from the second decade and 246 from the last six classes.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, *Director.*

Oklahoma

THE SCHOOL of Library Science of the University of Oklahoma opened its doors for its first session on Sept. 13, 1929, with an enrollment of eleven students. The school offers a one-year course in library science, open only to those students who have completed three years of college work, entitling them to admission to senior standing in the College of Arts and Sciences in the University. Of the students enrolled three are college graduates while the others have completed only the three years of college work necessary for admission.

Among Librarians

Special Libraries

GRACE BISCHOF, formerly reference librarian of the University of Wyoming Library, is now librarian of the New York Horticultural Society.

MARY COBURN, Simmons '19, has accepted the position of librarian of the Institute for Child Guidance, New York City.

KATHERINE DAY, Los Angeles '29, has been appointed assistant in the Barlow Medical Library, Los Angeles.

GENEVIEVE MCCROHAN, Simmons '29, is doing a special piece of classifying for the Pilgrim Society, Plymouth, Mass.

CHARLOTTE MICHAELSEN, Simmons '26, has accepted the position of assistant librarian of the Commonwealth Edison Company, 72 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

MARGARET NELLIS, Simmons '20, is now librarian and major file clerk for the United States Rubber Company, 1790 Broadway, New York City.

GRACE E. STUDLET, Pratt '25, has been made librarian of the National Bureau of Economic Research in New York City.

Marriages

ANNA G. BISCHOFF, Los Angeles '26, was married to Earl Hadley in September.

ALICE BROWN, Simmons '27, was recently married to V. A. Brown and is living at 81 Brook Street, Wollaston, Mass.

BARBARA BRUSKE, Simmons '28, was married to Charles N. Dewey and is living at 72 Salisbury Street, Worcester, Mass.

MILDRED COOK, Simmons '23, was recently married to John G. Dempsey.

PAULINE GERLACH, Simmons '28, was married during the summer to Herbert L. Whitesell and is living at 109 Second Street, Bordentown, N. J.

EDITH M. HAGAN, Simmons '28, was recently married to Ernest P. Hammaker and can be reached at Box 475, Thurmont, Md.

HARRIET HATCH, Simmons '28, is now Mrs. Edward Everett, Jr., and is living at 9 Eaton Place, Binghamton, N. Y.

HELENA L. KELLOGG, Simmons '28, was recently married to Wyllis Wright and is living at 2306 Van Alst Avenue, Astoria, L. I.

OLIVE MAYES, Pratt '13, was married in October to Thomas Mitchell Hagar.

LILLIAN FRANCES NAYLOR, Simmons '27, was married to Lieut. William M. Breckinridge of the U. S. Army on Oct. 18, 1929.

REBA RICHARDSON, Los Angeles '21, was married to David W. Butler last June.

HAZEL PHELPS SHELDON, Simmons '27, was married in October to John Donald MacKnight and is living in Troy, N. Y.

SELMA WACKER, Atlanta '22, was married in October to Thomas Morgan, foreign representative of the Dixie Culvert Company. She has resigned her position in the Canal Zone Library and will accompany her husband to Havana, Cuba.

FRANCES WIDICK, Los Angeles '28, was married to Loren Hays in October.

EMILY R. WRIGHT, Simmons '26, was married in October to Arnold Watson Lunt. Mrs. Lunt is continuing her work at the Library of Landscape Architecture, Harvard University.

EVELYN W. YOUNG, Simmons '27, was recently married to Fred D. Bennett and is living at 64 Queensberry Street, Boston, Mass.

EUGENIA ZIEBER, Simmons '22, was married during the summer to W. E. Shafer and is living at 1011 Bush Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Public Libraries

FRANCES CROSBY, Los Angeles '29, has been appointed assistant in the Long Beach Public Library, California.

CHRISTINA DAVIS, Simmons '29, is now general assistant at the Flatbush Branch, Brooklyn Public Library.

EDNA DINWIDDIE, Pratt '19, has been appointed organizer in the Extension Department of the Michigan State Library.

FRANCES GEARHART, Atlanta '29, is head of the Circulation Department, Springfield Public Library, Missouri.

CHESTERINE GLADSTONE, Los Angeles '28, was recently married to Howard Cordelle. She will continue her work at the Benjamin Franklin Branch, Los Angeles Public Library.

MARGARET HERRIDGE, Simmons '27, is now general assistant at the Manchester, N. H., Public Library.

MRS. ELEANOR B. JONES, Los Angeles '08, for some years librarian of Hollywood Branch Library, died on Sept. 19.

MRS. RHODA W. MARSHALL, Los Angeles '14, has been appointed principal of the Fiction Department, Los Angeles Public Library.

ANGUS MOWAT entered the Ontario Library Training School when the war was over. He was appointed to Trenton, then to Belleville, and now has been appointed librarian of the Windsor Public Library, Ontario.

College and University Libraries

JEANETTE BOWEN, Simmons '27, formerly on the staff of the University of Indiana Library, has become a cataloger at the Washington Square Library, New York University.

ESTHER CHAPIN, Simmons '13, has been appointed senior cataloger at the Baker Library, Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University, Boston.

WINNIFRED CHAPMAN, Simmons '14, is now on the cataloging staff of the Princeton University Library.

THELMA EDWARDS, Washington '23, has taken the headship of the University of Washington Catalog Department, left vacant by the resignation of Mrs. Marie Alfonso, who is now giving her full time to teaching cataloging in the University Library School.

KATHERINE HUGHES, Washington '28, has recently become a member of the Oregon State College Library staff at Corvallis.

PHYLLIS JANSEN, Washington '28, has accepted the position in the University of Washington Library, vacated by Mrs. Ida Mutch, who has left to take a position in Everett, Wash.

AUGUSTUS FREDERICK KUHLMAN, formerly Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Missouri and director-elect, Division of Classification and Parole, State Department of Institutions and Agencies of New Jersey, has been appointed Associate Director of Libraries at the University of Chicago.

WEYANA LOPP, Washington '20, has accepted a position with the University of Washington Reference Department.

MARY E. MARKS, Illinois, has been appointed librarian at the University of Wyoming to succeed Miss Reba Davis, who has resigned to be married.

ELEANOR PINEO, Washington '27, has recently returned to the University of Washington Library as secretary to the librarian.

DOROTHY RANDOLPH, Drexel '27, has accepted the position of cataloger on the staff of the American University Library, Washington, D. C.

RETA RIDINGS, Pittsburgh '26, formerly of the University of Oregon Library staff, has accepted the position of reference librarian in the University of Wyoming Library.

* * *

The Calendar

April 4-5—Pennsylvania Library Club and New Jersey Library Association, annual meeting at Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J.

May 1-2—Louisiana Library Association, annual meeting at Monroe, La.

June 23-28—American Library Association, annual meeting at Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal.

Opportunities

This column is open to librarians

Wanted—Assistant cataloger and a reference librarian in a strong college of the Middle West. College and library school training required. S-12.

University and library school graduate, with ten years' library experience, desires position in reference or catalog division of large public or university library. S-13.

Librarian with college and library school education and two years' experience in library work, wishes a position in an eastern or southern state. R-17.

University and library school graduate, possessing poise, tact, initiative, executive ability and successful record, desires responsible position in or near New York City. X-10.

Wanted—To exchange positions during spring semester 1930. February to June. College library in West preferred. Salary basis $250 per month. A10.

College graduate with library school training desires position in college, junior or senior high school library. Three years' school library experience. A11.

Trained and experienced cataloger desires position. Cataloger, recataloging, or cataloging of special collections preferred. A13.

Cataloger with circulation department experience wants position. Public library preferred. Good references. A12.

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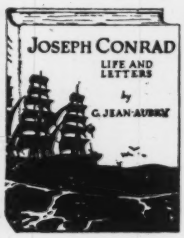

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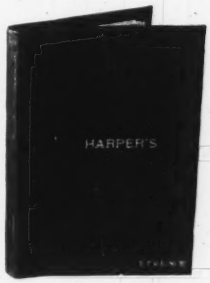

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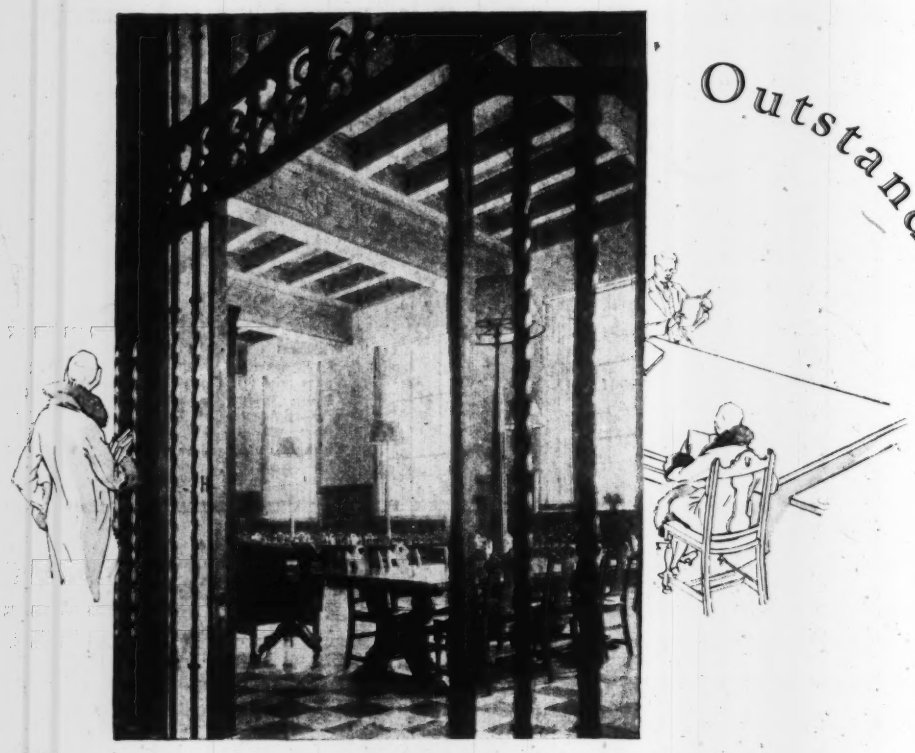

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